A SHORT AND EASY INTRODUCTION TO HERALDRY;

In which all the moſt uſeful TERMS are diſplayed in a clear and alphabetical Manner;

With the Uſe and Dignity of ARMS, the Manner of TOURNAMENTS, CROISADES, TOMBS and MONUMENTS: alſo the Rules of Blazon and Marſhalling COAT-ARMOURS. With a conciſe Method of Sketching and Blazoning ARMS, now in Practice among Heralds, Herald Painters and Engravers.

LIKEWISE

ACHIEVEMENTS or HATCHMENTS ſo familiarly explained, that a perſon may know, at the firſt view, what branch of the family is deceaſed; with a great number of elegant copper-plates, containing above eight hundred examples, collected from the moſt antient and modern authors, upon a new and regular plan.

BY HUGH CLARK AND THOMAS WORMULL, ENGRAVERS.

The FOURTH EDITION, much enlarged, by the Addition of TWO HUNDRED Examples, neatly Engraved;

AND

AN APPENDIX,

Containing the Privileges of the GENTRY and YEOMEN of ENGLAND, extracted from the laſt Edition of

GUILLIM's DISPLAY OF HERALDRY.

And an Account of the GARTER, BATH, THISTLE, and all the different Orders of Europe.

LONDON.

Printed for G. KEARSLY, at No. 46, near Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-ſtreet. 1779.

BRITISH MUSEUM
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65
APR

TO THE
READER.

THE principal deſign of this work is to bring the rules of Heraldry into a conciſe methodical order, as well for inſtruction as entertainment, many having attempted its ſtudy, but from its intricate and voluminous arrangements, have been prevented making any kind of progreſs; the following Introduction was firſt deſigned to inſtruct a few private perſons, who, by its ſhort and eaſy method, ſoon gained a knowledge of the ſcience; it is neceſſary before a perſon attempts to blazon a coat of arms, he ſhould firſt be well acquainted with the points of the eſcutcheon, partition lines, metals, colours, ordinaries and their diminutives, charges, diſtinctions of houſes, &c. Likewiſe the rules of Blazon and Marſhalling of Coat Armours, (which are diſplayed in eight hundred ſelect examples neatly engraved; the whole arranged upon a new, eaſy, and regular plan,) and by following, with a little application, the terms, rules, &c. as laid down, and learning them by heart, he will be enabled to name them at ſight; ſo that the ſtudy will become pleaſing, and will give the ſtudent a true and juſt knowledge of the firſt and moſt uſeful principles in this ſcience.

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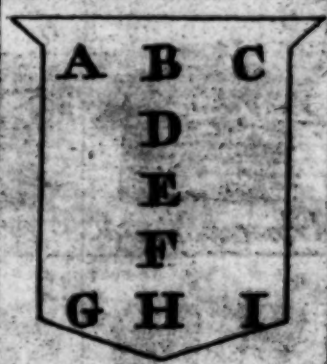
METALS COLOURS & LINES. 1

OR	Gold	Engrail'd
ARGENT	White	Inveck'd
GULES	Red	Wavy
AZURE	Blue	Nebuly
SABLE	Black	Imbattil'd
VERT	Green	Ragule
PURPURE	Purple	Indented
		Dancette
		Dovetail
		Verry

POINTS OF THE ESCUTCHEON.

A	Dexter Chief
B	Precise Middle Chief
C	Sinister Chief
D	Honor Point
E	Fesse Point
F	Nombril
G	Dexter Base
H	Precise Middle Base
I	Sinister Base



ROUNDLES.

Besant
Plate
Pomey
Hurt
Tortoux
Golpe
Pellet
Trefoile
Quaterfoile
Cinquefoile
Rose
Annulet

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2 Prince of Wales

3 Younger Sons or Brothers

4 Nephews of the Blood Royal

5 Princess Royal

6 Duke

7 Marquis

8 Earl

9 Viscount

10 Baron

11 Archbishop

12 Bishop

13 Copy of Dignity

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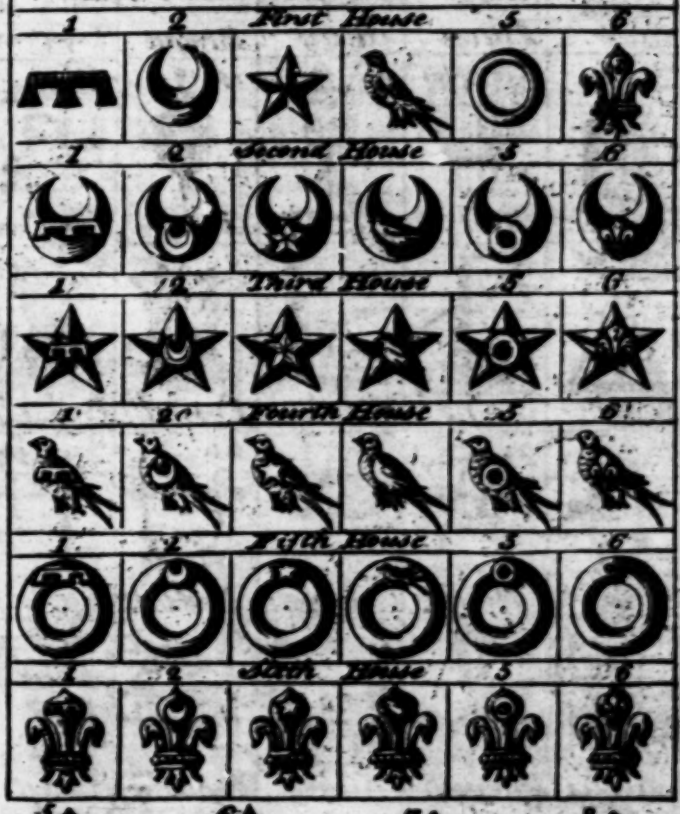
HELMETS.

King *Nobility* *Knight* *Esquire*

DISTINCTIONS of HOUSES



Maude *Fusil* *Lozenge* *Rustre*

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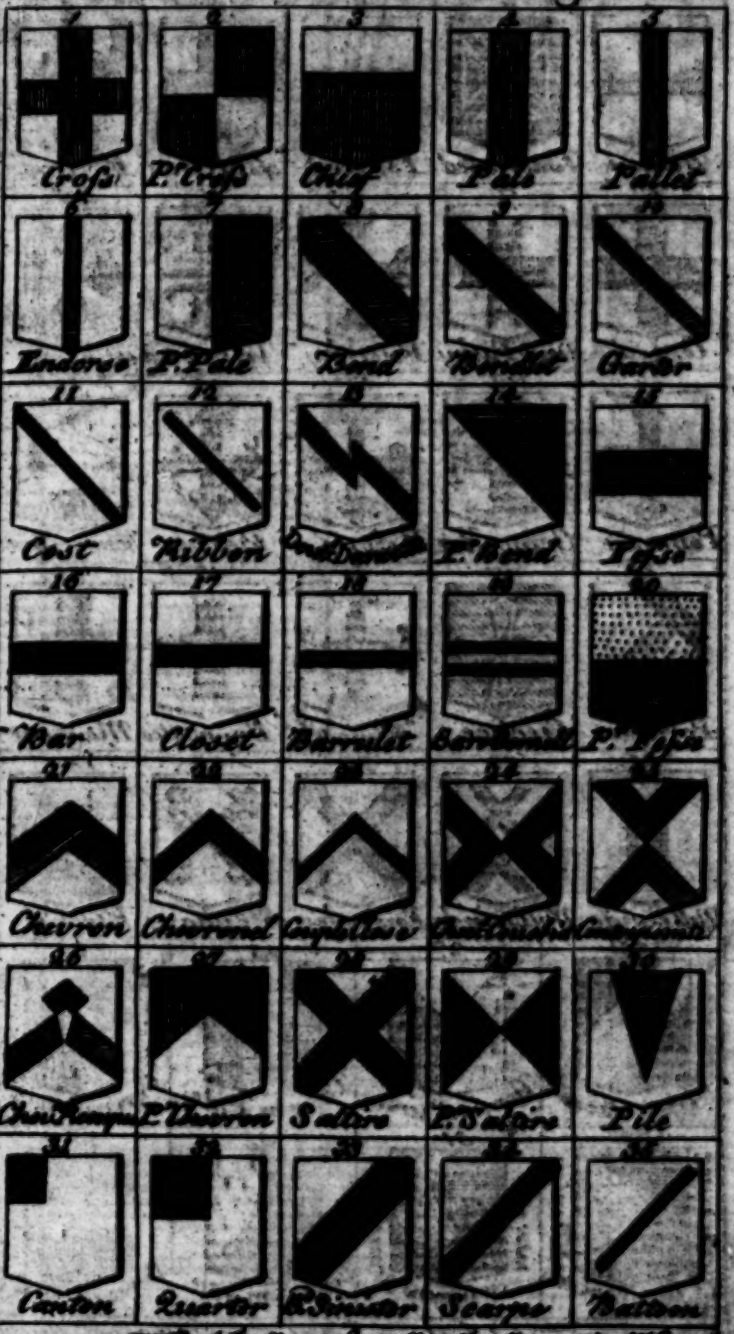

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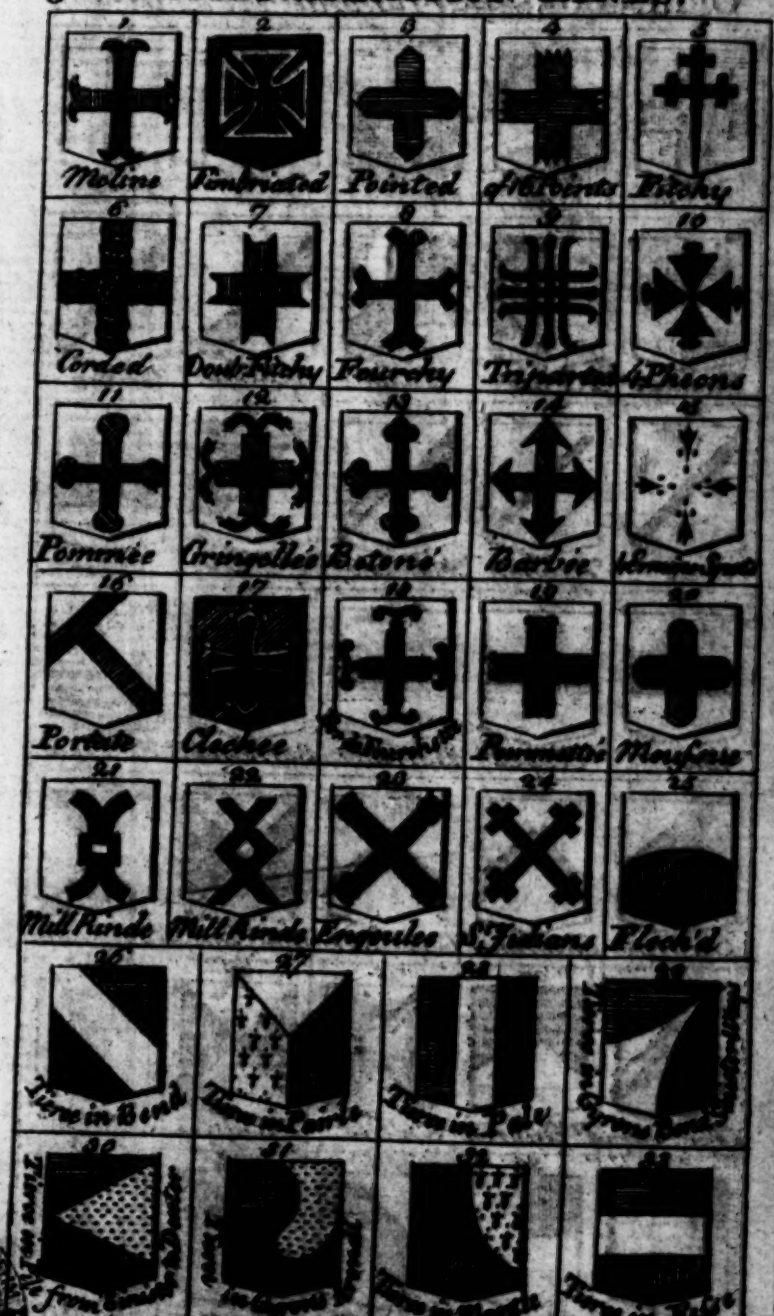
CROSSES & PARTITION LINES.



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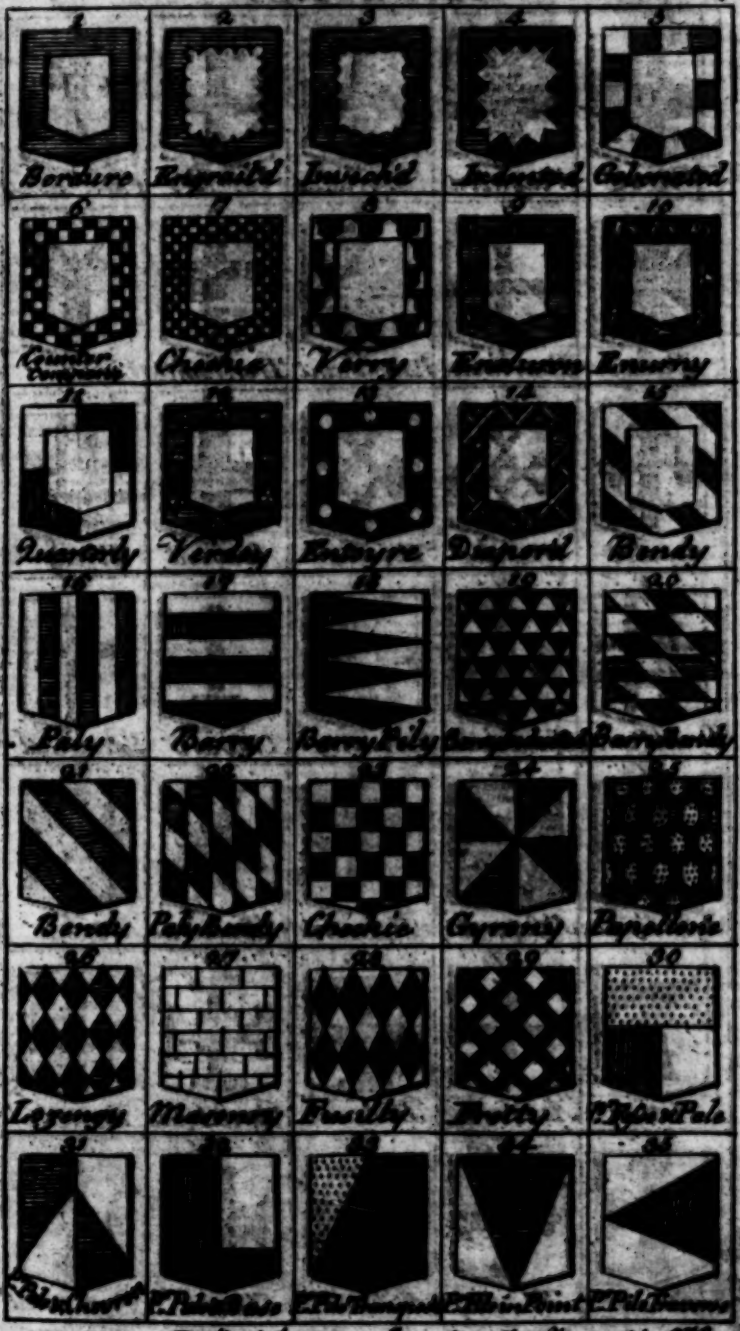
1 Bordure
2 Engrailed
3 Invected
4 Indented
5 Ordinated
6 Counter Componé
7 Checkie
8 Varry
9 Enaluron
10 Enurny
11 Quarterly
12 Verdey
13 Embowe
14 Dispard
15 Bendy
16 Paly
17 Barry
18 Barry Paly
19 Componé
20 Barry Bendy
21 Bendy
22 Paly Bendy
23 Checkie
24 Gyronny
25 Papellonée
26 Lozengy
27 Masonry
28 Fusilly
29 Frettey
30 Tyger's Pale
31 Pile Inverted
32 Pile Reversed
33 Pile Transposed
34 Pile in Point
35 Pile Couped
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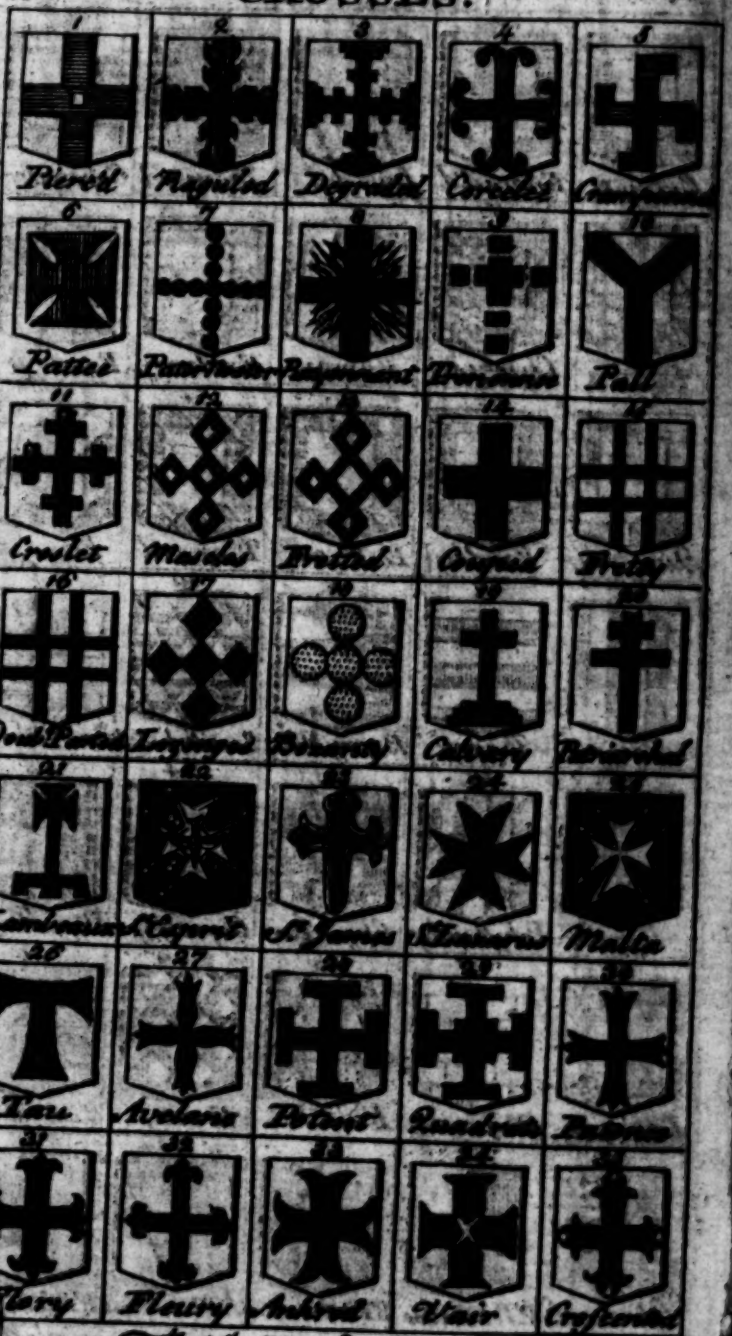
CROSSES.



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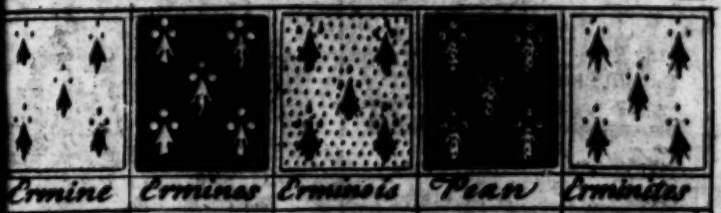
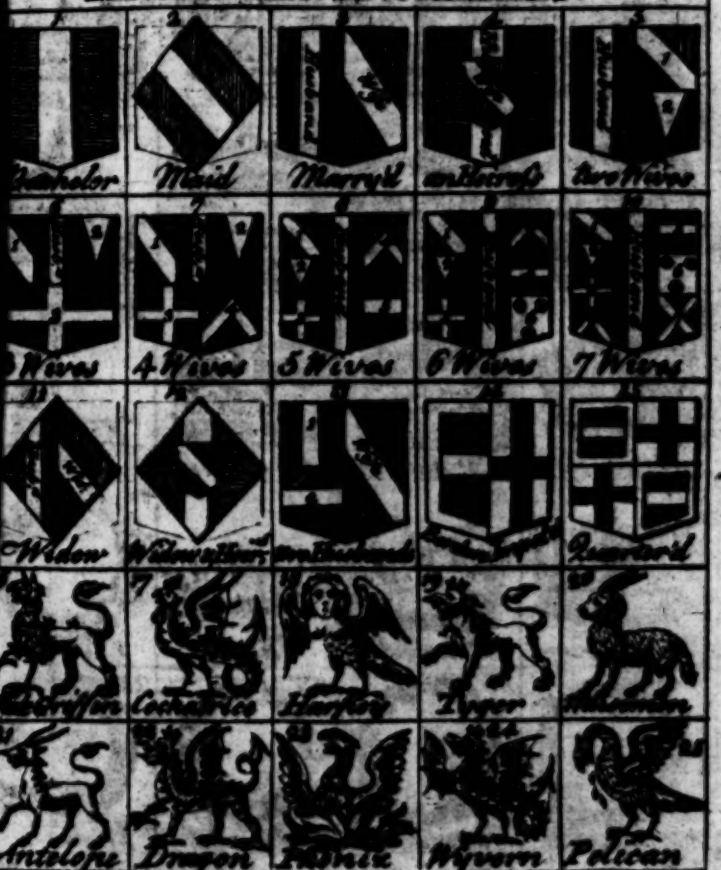
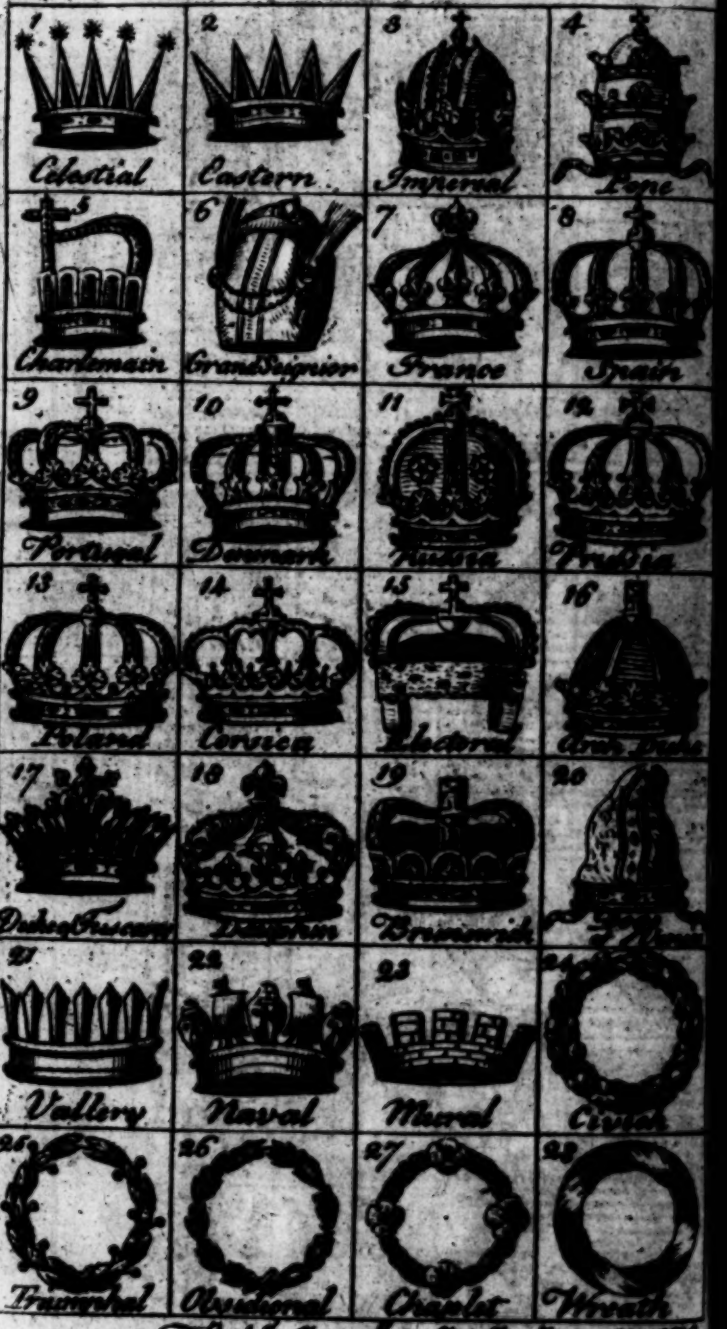
FURRS.



ATCHIEVMENTS & CHARGES.



FOREIGN CROWNS.



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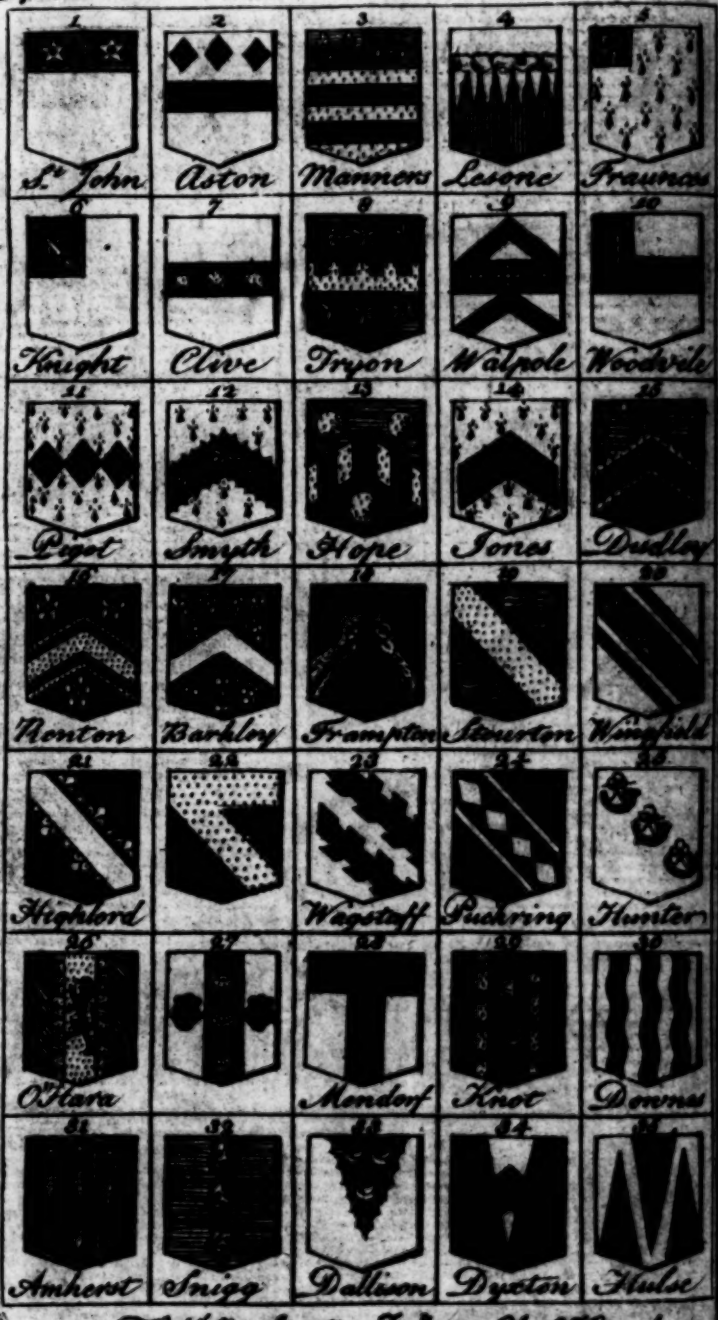

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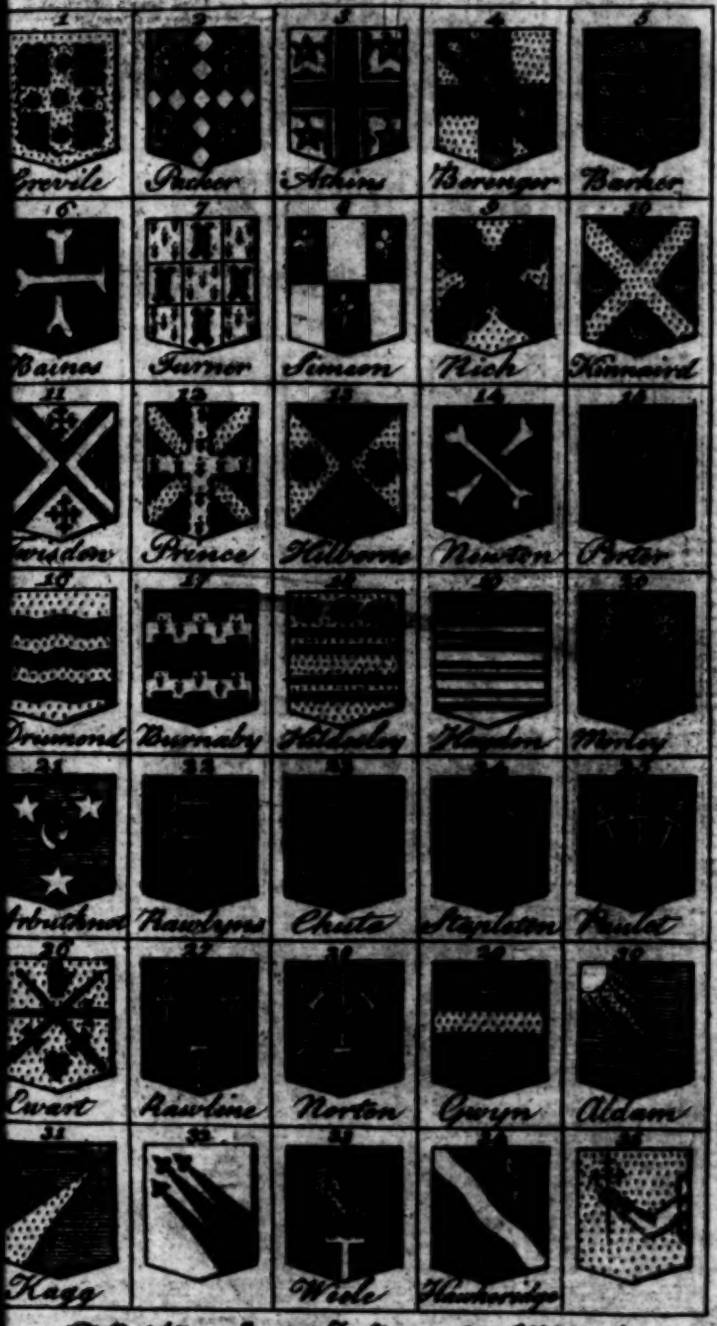

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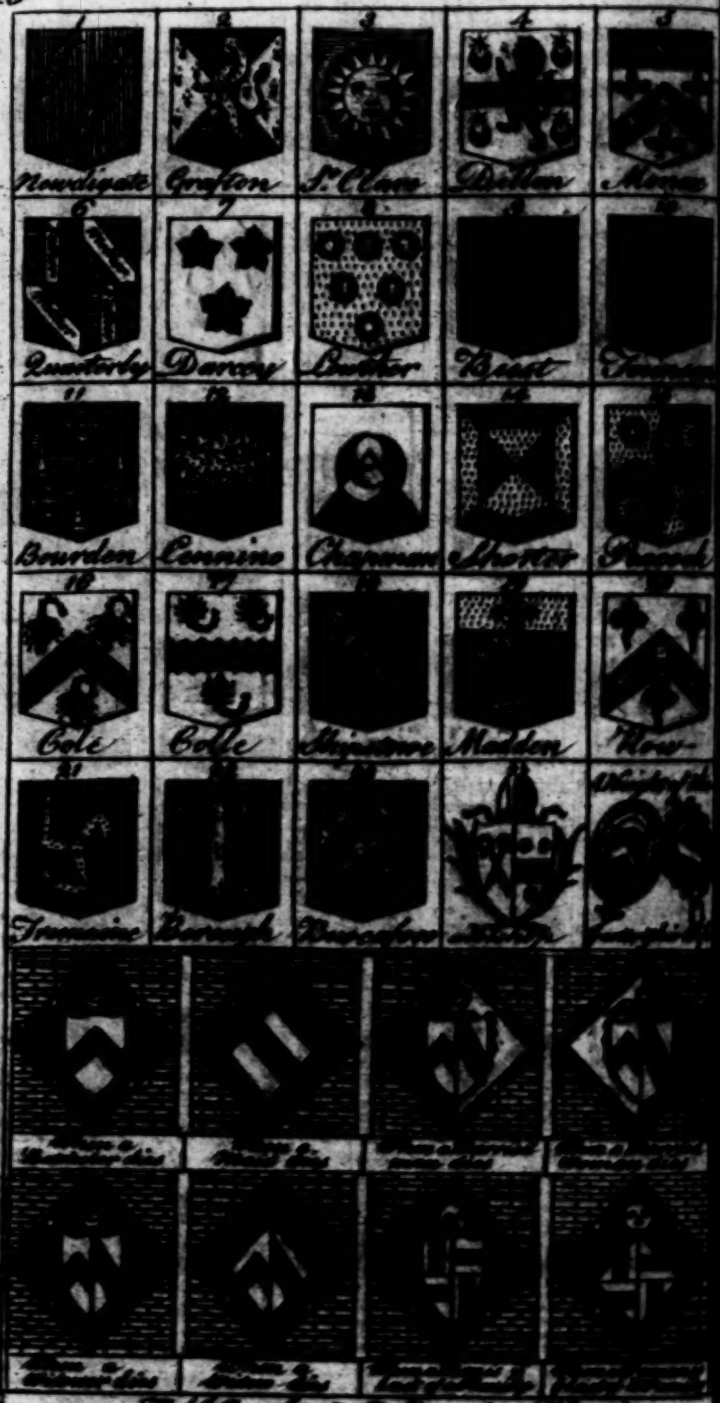

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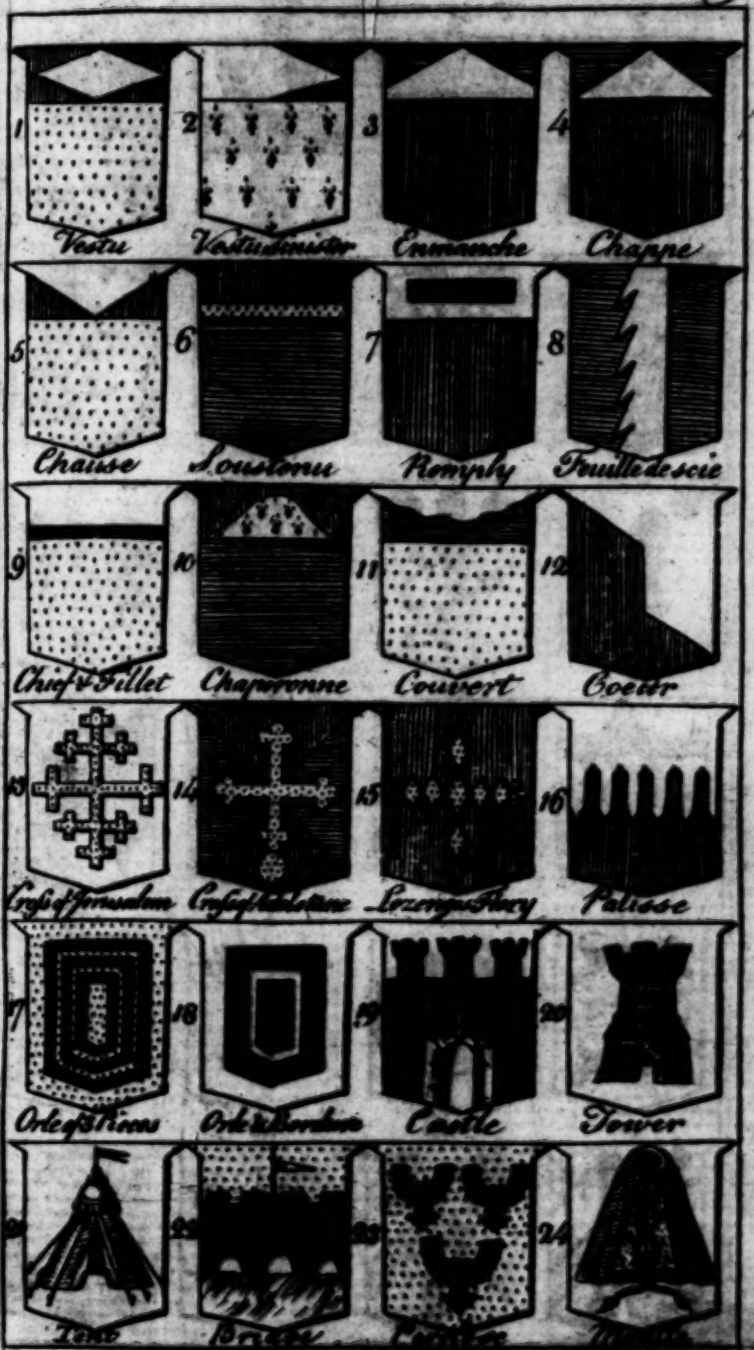

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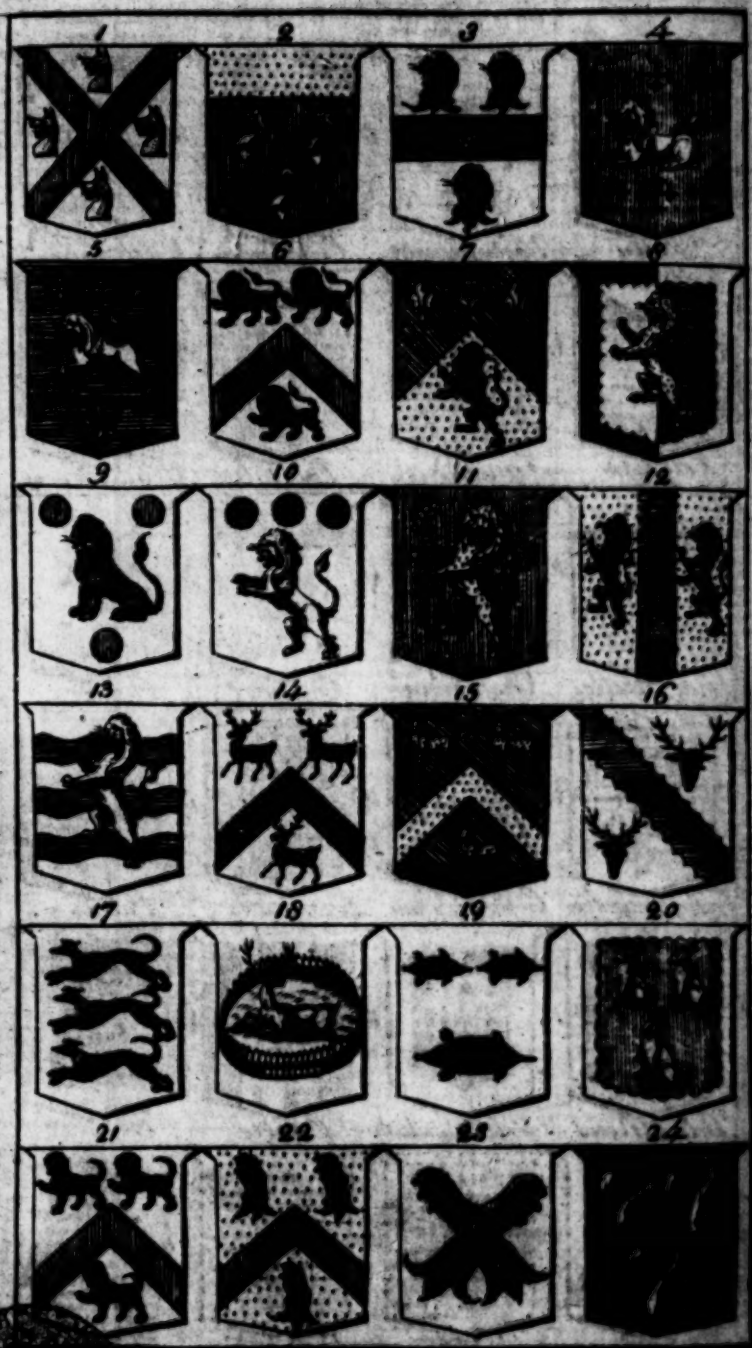

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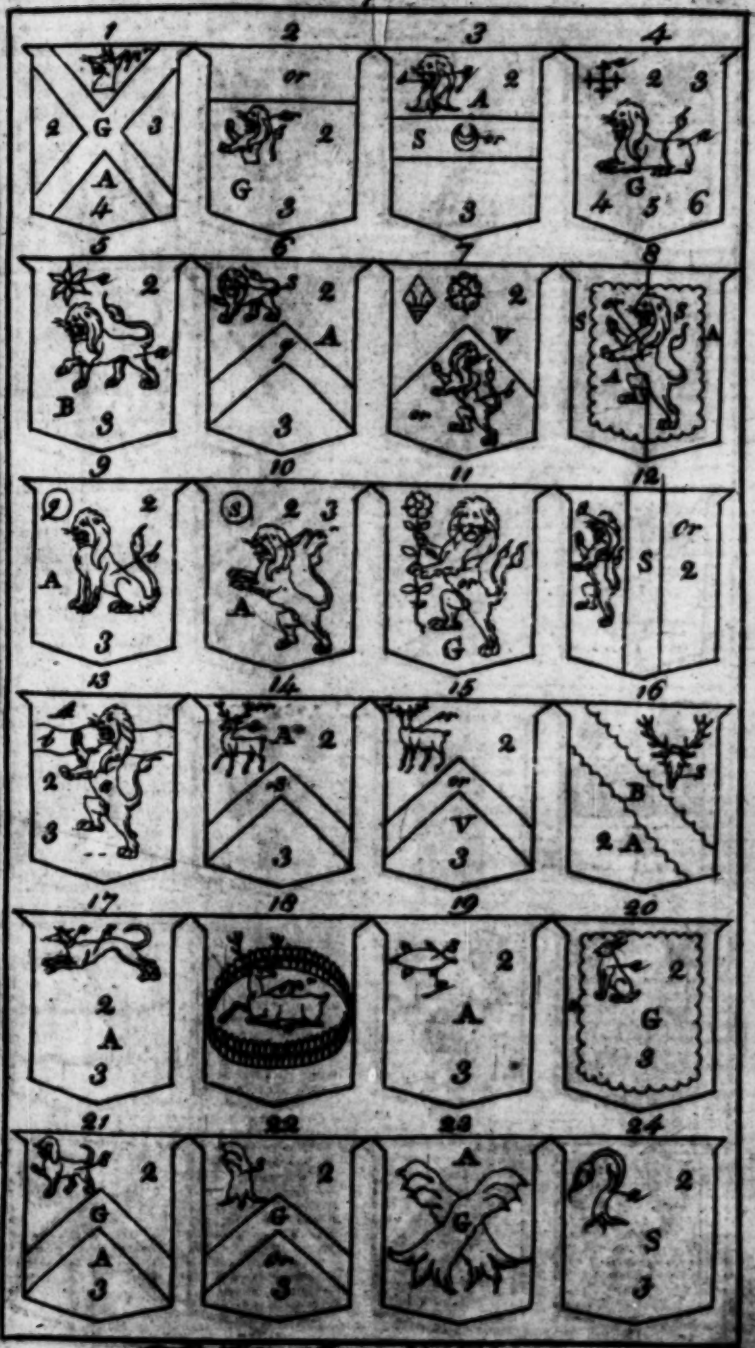

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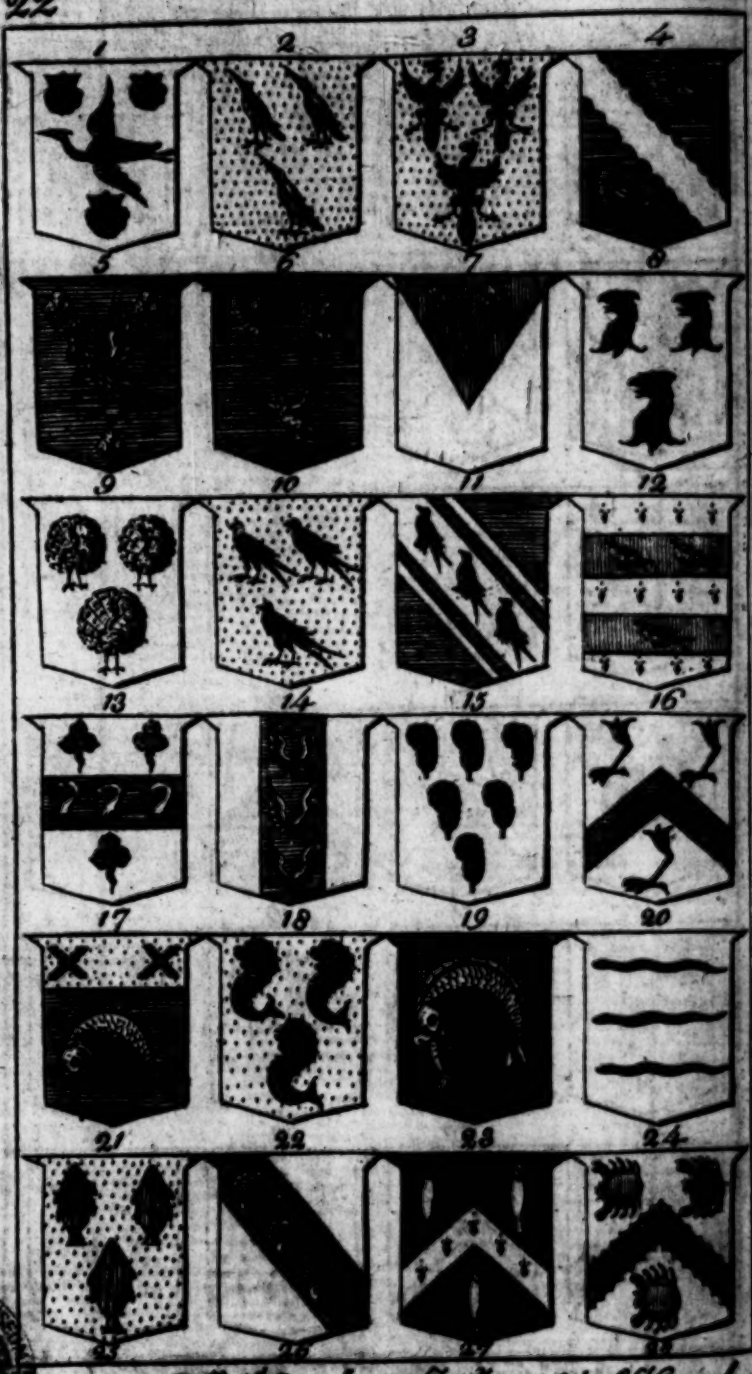

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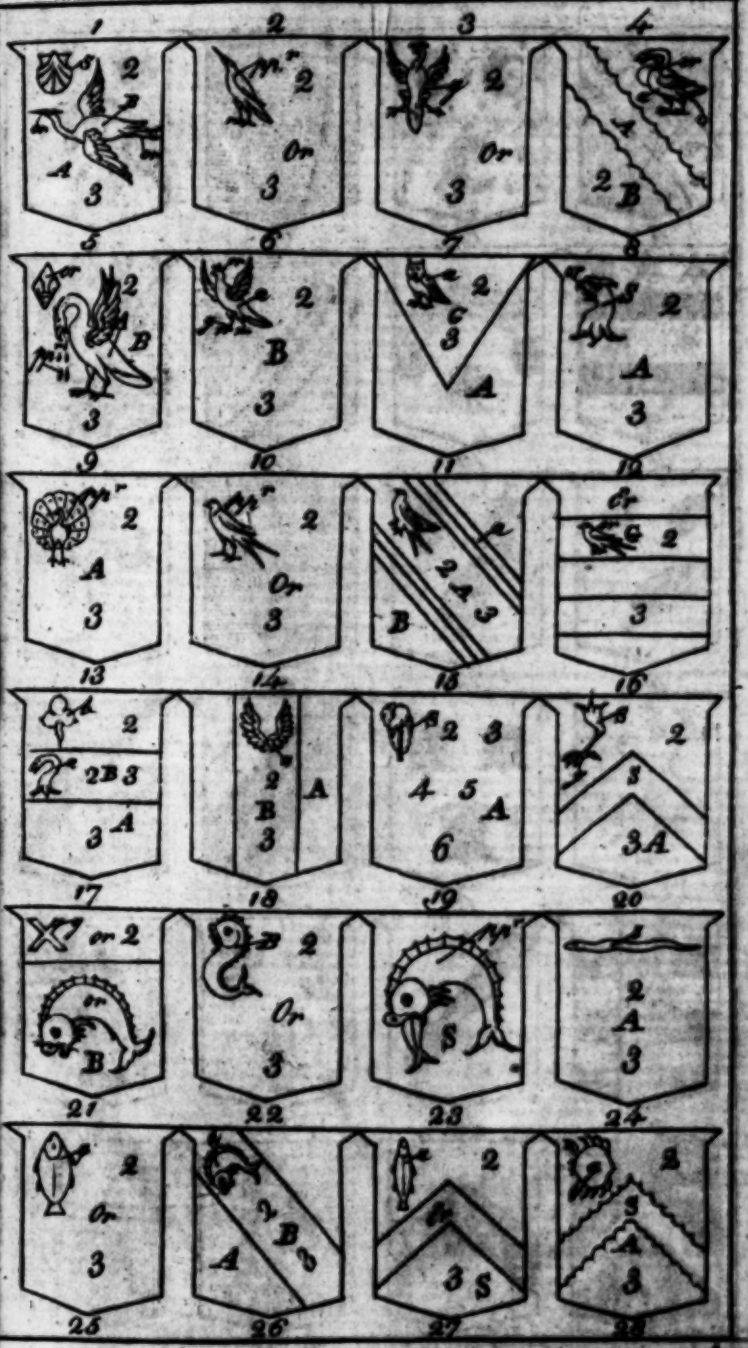

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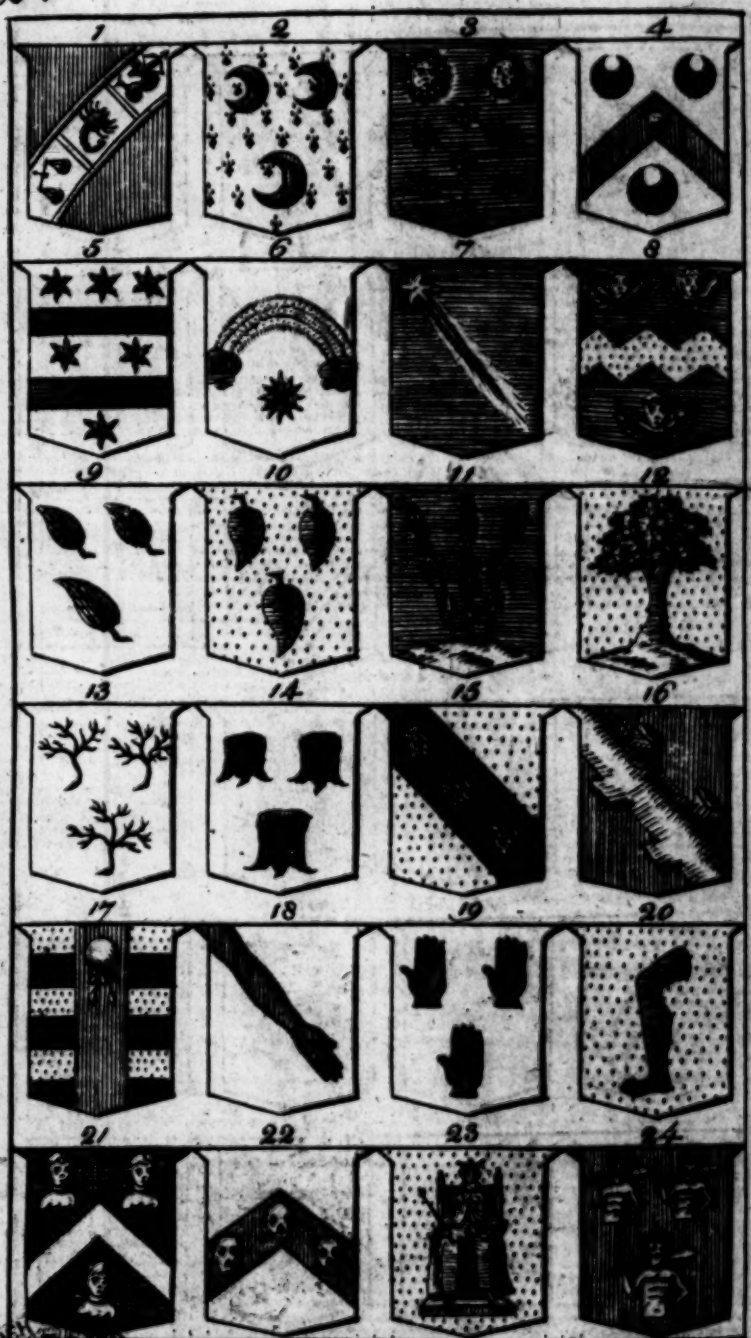

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A SHORT AND EASY INTRODUCTION TO HERALDRY.

A.

ADDORSED, ſignifies things turned back to back, Plate 10. Number 12. p. 10. n. 33. Note, p. ſtands for plate, n. for number.

ALLERION, is a bird painted without beak or feet, ſo termed, as having nothing perfect but its wings, p. 13. n. 13.

ANCHOR, is the emblem of hope, and taken for ſuch in a ſpiritual, as well as in a temporal ſenſe, hope being, as it were, the anchor which holds us firm to our faith in all adverſities, p. 18. n. 10. the arms of Goodreod is gules, an anchor in pale, argent, the timber thereof or.

ANNULET. Leigh ſuppoſes Annulets to be rings of male, which was an armour of defence long before the hardneſs of ſteel was invented; the Romans by the ring repreſented liberty and nobility, p. 1.

ANTELOPE, is as large as a goat, his horns are almoſt ſtreight, tapering gradually from his head up; a long and ſlender neck, feet, legs, and body like a deer; how heralds introduced the antelope as the example we leave to them, p. 11. n. 21.

ARRONDIE, ſignifies rounded or circular, ſee p. 6. n. 31.

ASS, is the lively emblem of patience, and is not without ſome good qualities, for of all animals that are covered with hair, he is leaſt ſubject to vermin; he ſeems alſo to know his maſter, and can diſtinguiſh him from all other men, though he has been never ſo ill treated; he has good eyes, a fine ſmell, and an excellent ear, p. 17. n. 7. He beareth argent, a feſs between three aſſes, paſſant, ſable, by the name of Aſkewe.

ATTIRE, a term uſed to expreſs the entire horns of a ſtag or buck, fixed on a piece of the ſcull, p. 13. n. 33.

ATCHIEVEMENTS, is the arms of ſome perſon, or family, borne together with all the exterior ornaments of the ſhield, as helmet, mantle, creſt, motto, &c.

B.

BARR, containing a fifth part of the field, p. 5. n. 16.

BARRULET, the fourth of the bar, p. 5. n. 18.

BARR-GEMEL, a double bar, p. 5. n. 19.

BATTLE-AXE, was a weapon anciently uſed in war, having an axe on the one ſide, whence it takes the name, and a point on the other, either to cut or drive into the bodies of enemies; as alſo a point at the end, tho' not long, ſo that they could thruſt, cleave, and enter by ſtroke; of ſervice then, when ſwords would not do execution upon armour; whereas theſe, with their weight and a ſtrong arm, broke through all, p. 18. n. 21.

BATTOON, ſignifying a ſtaff, in arms it is generally uſed as a mark of baſtardy, p. 5. n. 35.

BARRY, is when the field is divided into four, ſix, or more equal parts, p. 7. n. 17.

BATTERING-RAM. This inſtrument being a tree or long beam, ſtrengthened at one end with an iron head, and horned of the ſame like a ram, (from whence it took its name) was hung up by two chains, and ſwung forwards and backwards by numbers of men, to beat down the walls of a beſieged town or city, p. 13. n. 34.

BATTELED-EMBATTELED, is one battlement upon another, and is a line of partition, p. 9. n. 28.

BATTELED ARRONDIE, ſignifies the battlement to be circular on the top, and is a line of partition, p. 9. n. 27.

BARRY-BENDY, is a field equally divided into four, ſix, or more equal parts by lines, from the dexter chief to the ſiniſter baſe, and from ſide to ſide interchangeably varying the tinctures, p. 7. n. 20.

BARRY INDENTED, or barry of ſix, argent and azure, indented one in the other, p. 7. n. 19.

BARRY-PILY, of eight pieces, gules and argent, p. 7. n. 18.

BAILLONNE, ſignifies a lion rampant, holding a ſtaff in his mouth, p. 10. n. 15.

BARNACLES, are inſtruments to curb unruly horſes, p. 4. n. 35.

BEAVER, is the only animal among quadrupeds that has a tail covered with ſcales, ſerving as a rudder to direct its motions in the water; it is ſingular in its conformation, as having, like birds, but one and the ſame vent for its natural diſcharges. Beavers are induſtrious and laborious; they erect their houſes near the ſhore, in the water, collected by means of a dam; they are built on piles, and are either round or oval;

in caſe of floods, they frequently make two or three ſtories in each dwelling; they collect a magazine of winter proviſions, and appoint an overſeer in the ſociety, who gives a certain number of ſtrokes with his tail, as a ſignal for repairing to particular places, either for mending defects, or at the approach of an enemy. He beareth argent, a beaver erected ſable, devouring a fiſh, proper, armed, gules; this coat is in a window of New Inn-hall, London, p. 17, n. 9.

BEAR, is a fierce creature, naturally ſlothful, heavy and lumpiſh, but withall is bold and daring: bears are frequent in coat armour, p. 13, n. 9.

BEE-HIVE. Bees, the moſt wonderful and profitable inſects yet known; they have three properties of the beſt kind of ſubjects; they keep cloſe to their king; are very induſtrious for their livelihood, expelling all idle drones; they will not ſting any but ſuch as firſt provoke them; in heraldry they repreſent induſtry: he beareth, argent, a bee-hive beſet with bees, diverſely volant ſable, by the name of Rooe, p. 17, n. 21.

BEND, contains the third part if charged; and uncharged, the fifth of the field; it is ſuppoſed to repreſent a ſhoulder belt, or a ſcarf, p. 5, n. 8.

BENDLET, is the half of a bend, p. 5, n. 9. 8.

PER BEND, is when the field or charge is equally divided by a line drawn diagonally from the dexter chief to the ſiniſter baſe, p. 5, n. 14.

BENDY, is when a field or charge is divided into four, ſix, or more parts dirgonally, p. 7, n. 21.

BENDS ENHANSED, ſee enhanſed.

BENDY, or a bordure charged with three bends, p. 7, n. 15.

BEND-SINISTER, is that which comes from the ſiniſter chief to the dexter baſe, or from left to right, p. 5, n. 33.

BEA-

BEACON. In ancient times, upon the invaſion of an enemy, beacons were ſet on high hills, with an iron pot on the top, wherein were pitch, hemp, &c. which when ſet on fire alarmed the country, and is called a beacon from its beckoning the people together. In the reign of Edward III. every county in England had one, p. 4, n. 16.

BILLETS, by ſome taken for bricks, but is generally ſuppoſed to be letters made up in that form, p. 4, n. 30.

BIRDBOLT, a ſmall arrow, p. 4, n. 27.

BOAR, though void of horns, is an abſolute champion, for he hath weapons, which are his ſtrong and ſharp tuſks, alſo his target to defend himſelf, for which he uſeth often to rub his ſhoulders and ſides againſt trees, to harden them againſt the ſtrokes of his adverſary, p. 13, n. 20.

BORDURE, (which goes round the extremities of the field) ſhould always contain the fifth part thereof, and may be borne plain or charged, p. 7, n. 1, to 15.

BRACED, fretted or interlaced, p. 9, n. 30.

BRIDGE, he beareth, or, on a bridge of three arches in feſs, gules, maſoned, ſable, the ſtreams tranſfluent proper, a fane argent, by the name of Trowbridge, of Trowbridge. This ſeems to have been given to the bearer thereof, as an alluſion to his name of Trowbridge, quaſi Throwbridge, with reſpect to the current and fall of the ſtreams paſſing through the arches, p. 19, n. 22.

BROGUE, or ſhoe, a token of expedition, p. 4, n. 9.

BULL, the ſtrength of a bull is in his neck, he is headſtrong, and by his countenance you may know his force or gentleneſs; but all his threatenings are with his fore feet: when he is angry and diſpoſed to fight, he cig-

diggeth the earth, and with them caſteth it from him with violence, p. 13, n. 12.

BUGLE-HORN, is a frequent bearing in heraldry; note, when the mouth and ſtrings of this inſtrument are of different tinctures from the horn, then in blazon they muſt be named, and when they are adorned with rings, then they are ſaid to be verolee, p, 18, n. 23.

C.

CATHERINE-WHEEL, ſo called from St. Catherine the Virgin, who had her limbs broke in pieces by its iron teeth, p. 4, n. 5.

CARDINAL's HAT. Pope Innocent the IVth. ordained, that cardinals ſhould wear red hats, whereby he would ſignify, that thoſe that entered into that order, ought to expoſe themſelves even to the ſhedding of their blood and hazard of their lives (if need ſo required) in the defence of eccleſiaſtical liberty. The field argent, a cardinal's hat, with ſtrings pendant and platted in true-love, the ends meeting in baſe, gules; theſe are the arms of Sclavonia, p. 18, n. 11.

CAMEL, is a wonderful creature for enduring hunger and thirſt, and carrying great burthens through the deſerts of Arabia, &c. p. 13, n. 23.

CASTLE, is the emblem of grandeur and magnificence, ſanctuary and ſafety. Caſtles have been granted for arms to ſuch as have reduced them by main force, or been the firſt that mounted their walls, either by open aſſault, or by eſcalade. He beareth or, a caſtle tripple towred, gules, the port diſplayed of the firſt, leaved argent, p. 19, n. 19.

CANTON, ſo called, becauſe it occupies but a corner of the field, and is the third of the chief, p. 5, n. 31.

CAT

CAT, is a creature well known, therefore needs no deſcription; in heraldry is taken for the ſymbol of liberty, vigilance, forecaſt, and courage, p. 17, n. 16.

CANNETS, a term for ducks, when they are repreſented without beak or feet.

CABOSSED, is when the head of a beaſt is cut cloſe and no neck left to it, p. 9, n. 20.

CHARGES, are all manner of creatures or things whatſoever, which are by cuſtom become peculiarly proper only to the ſcience.

CHAPLET, a garland, or headband of flowers, p. 12, n. 27.

CHAIN-SHOT. Some have taken this to be the head of a club called a holy water ſprinkler, others to be balls of wildfire, but is generally ſuppoſed to be chain ſhot, p. 13, n. 34.

CHIEF, ſo called, becauſe it hath place in the top, or chief part, and contains the third of the field, p. 5, n. 3.

CHIEF and FILLET, or, a chief argent; in the nether part thereof a fillet, azure; the fillet, according to Guillim, contains the fourth part of a chief, p. 19, n. 9.

CHEVRON, repreſenting the ridge of a houſe, contains the fifth of the field, p. 5, n. 21.

CHEVRONEL, half the chevron, p. 5, n. 22.

CHAPPE, ſignifies cloak'd, from chappe a cloak, and as Colombiere repreſents it, is no other than dividing the chief, by lines drawn from the center of the upper edge to the angles below, into three parts, the ſections on the ſides being of a different metal or colour from the reſt, p. 19, n. 4.

CHAUSSE, ſignifies ſhod, and in blazon denotes a ſection in baſe; the line is formed by proceeding from

the

the extremity of the baſe, and aſcending to the ſide of the eſcutcheon, which it meets about the feſſe point, p. 19, n. 5.

CHAPERONNE, an old French word, ſignifying a hood to cover the head, ſuch as friars wear; with as much hanging down as covers the ſhoulders and part of the arms, p. 19, n. 10.

CHEVRON-ROMPU, ſignifying broken, p. 5, n. 26.

CHEVRONS-BRACED, ſee braced.

CHEVRONS-COUCHED, ſignifies lying ſideways, p. 5, n. 24.

CHEVRONS-CONTREPOINTE, ſignifies to ſtand one upon the head of the other, p. 5, n. 25.

PER-CHEVRON, is when the field is divided by ſuch a line as helps to make the chevron, p. 5, n. 27.

CHECKY, is compoſed of ſmall ſquares of different tinctures alternately, of which there muſt be three rows, p. 7, n. 7, and 23.

CHESSE-ROOK, uſed in the game of cheſſe, p. 4, n. 15.

CINQUEFOIL, five leaved graſs, anſwering to the five ſenſes in man, and ſignifies one that maſters his affections, alſo one that overcometh his enemies, not only by valour, but wiſdom, p. 1.

CLOSET, is half the bar, p. 5, n. 17.

CLARION, a reſt for a lance, p. 4, n. 18.

CLOSE, when the wings of a bird are down and cloſe to the body, p. 9, n. 8.

COST, or cotice, is the fourth of the bend, ſeldom borne but in couples, p. 5, n. 11.

COCK, is a bird of noble courage, he is always prepared to battle, having his comb for an helmet, his beak for a cutlaſs, to wound his enemy, and is a compleat warrior armed cap-a-pee; he hath his legs armed with

with ſpurs, giving example to the valiant ſoldier to expel danger by fight and not by flight, p. 13, n. 14.

COUPLE-CLOSE, ſo termed from its incloſing by couples the chevron, and contains half the chevronel, p. 5, n. 23.

COUVERT, denotes ſomething like a piece of hanging, or a pavillion falling over the top of a chief or other ordinary, ſo as not to hide, but only to be a covering to it, p. 19, n. 11.

COUNTERCHANGING, is an intermixture of ſeveral metals and colours, one againſt another, ſee p. 7, n. 16 to 24.

COEUR, ſignifies a ſhort line of partition in pale in the center of the eſcutcheon, which extends but a little way, much ſhort of top and bottom, and is there met by other lines, which form an irregular partition of the eſcutcheon, p. 19, n. 12.

COUPED, is when the head, or any other limb of an animal is cut off, and not forcibly torn therefrom, p. 9, n. 22.

CONTREVAIRE .Or and gules; this fur differs from vair, by having its cups ranged with their heads and mouths one upon the other, as or, upon or, and gules upon gules, p. 11.

COUCHANT, ſignifies a beaſt lying down, but with his head lifted up, which diſtinguiſhes the beaſt ſo lying from dormant, p. 10, n. 2.

COUNTERPASSANT, is when two beaſts are paſſing the contrary way to each other, p. 10, n. 6.

COMBATANT, that is to ſay fighting, p. 10, n. 11.

COWARD, or cowed, is when a lion, or other animal, has its tail hanging down between its legs, p. 10 n. 13.

CONTOURNE, ſignifies a beaſt with its face to the ſiniſter ſide of the field, p. 10, n. 23.

COLOURS, and metals when engraved, are known by points and hatched lines; as OR, the metal gold, is known in engraving, by ſmall dots or points; ARGENT, a metal which is white, and ſignifies ſilver, is always left plain; GULES, this colour is expreſſed by lines from top to bottom; AZURE, a colour known by hatched lines from ſide to ſide; SABLE, a colour expreſſed by horizontal and perpendicular lines, croſſing each other; VERT, a colour deſcribed by hatched lines from the dexter chief to the ſiniſter baſe; or, from right to left diagonally; PURPURE, a colour known by hatched lines from the ſiniſter chief to the dexter baſe; or, from left to right, ſee the example, p. 1.

Colours.		Names.	Stones.	Planets.
Yellow,	which are term'd in heraldry	Or,	Topaz,	Sol,
White,		Argent,	Pearl,	Luna,
Red,		Gules,	Ruby,	Mars,
Blue,		Azure,	Sapphire,	Jupiter,
Green,		Vert,	Emerald,	Venus,
Purple,		Purpure,	Amethyſt,	Mercury,
Black,		Sable,	Diamond,	Saturn,

Note, Gentlemen, Eſquires, Knights, and Baronets arms, are blazoned by metals, and colours. Barons, Viſcounts, Earls, Marquiſſes, and Dukes by precious ſtones. Sovereign Princes, Kings, and Emperors, by planets.

COCKATRICE, a monſter which in his wings and legs partakes of the fowl, and in his tail of the ſnake. p. 11, n. 17.

COUNTER-COMPONE, compoſed of ſmall ſquares, but never above two rows, p. 7, n. 6.

COOT, the feathers about the head and neck are low, ſoft, and thick. The colour all over the body is black,

black, deeper about the head; it builds its neſt of graſs, broken reeds, &c. floating on the top of the water, ſo that it riſes and falls with it; the reeds among which it is built prevents its being carried down by the ſtream, p. 17, n. 17.

CONJOINED, or conjunct, joined or put together, ſee p 10, n. 22. p. 4, n. 32.

COMET, or blazing ſtar, ſays Guillim, is not of an orbicular ſhape, as other celeſtial natures are; but doth protract its light in length, like to a beard, or rather dilate it in the midſt, like a hairy buſh, and growing thence taperwiſe in the manner of a fox's tail; it contracts its ſubſtance or matter from a ſlimy exhalation, and hath not its being from the creation; neither is it numbered among the things natural, mentioned in the hiſtory of Geneſis, but is aliquid præter naturam; and yet placed with the heavenly bodies, becauſe it ſeems to be of that kind. Comets are ſuppoſed to prognoſticate dreadful and horrible events of things to come. They appear to be borne in coat-armour, of which the aforeſaid author gives us an inſtance, thus, azure, a comet, ſtreaming in bend, or, by the name of Cartwright, p. 24, n. 7.

CORNISH-CHOUGH, is black, with red beak and legs, and is a noble bearing of antiquity, being accounted the king of crows, p. 13, n. 17.

COURANT, or in full courſe, p. 10, n. 29.

CROSSES. The firſt uſe we find made of croſſes were in the expeditions to the wars in the Holy-Land in the year 1096. There were alſo at that time great numbers who took croſſes, which they received from the hands of the biſhops and prieſts, and being made of cloth or taffeta, were ſewed on their garments, for which their expeditions were called croiſades; ſo by varying the form of the croſs, each leader was known.

CROSS, contains the third of the field if charged, uncharged the fifth, p. 5, n. 1.

PER-CROSS, this term ſignifies the field to be divided into four equal parts, and to conſiſt of metals and colours, or furs and colours without any charge occupying the quarters; but if the quarters be charged, then it is blazoned quarterly, p. 5, n. 2.

CROSS-AVELINE, ſo called, becauſe the quarters of it reſemble a philberd nut, p. 8, n. 27.

CROSS of ATHELSTANE, party per ſaltire, gules and azure on a bezant; a croſs botone, or. This was the banner of Athelſtan, that expelled the Danes, ſubdued the Scots, and reduced this country to one monarchy, p. 19, n. 14.

CROSS-ANCRED, or anchored, ſo called, as the four extremities of it reſemble the flook of an anchor, p. 8, n. 33.

CROSS-BOTONE. or trefleé. This term is given becauſe its extremities reſemble the trefoile, p. 6, n 13.

CROSS-BARBEE, ſo termed, as its extremities are like the barbed irons uſed for ſtriking of fiſh, p. 6, n. 14.

CROSS-BEZANTY, being compoſed of bezants, p. 8. n. 18.

CROSS-CLECHEE, (voided and pomette) is ſpreading from the center towards the extremities, then end in an angle in the middle of the extremity, by lines from the two points that make the breadth till they come to join, p. 6, n. 17.

CROSS-CERCELEE, ſignifies circling, or curling at the ends, p. 8. n. 4.

CROSS-CRAMPONNEE, ſo termed, as it has at each end a cramp, or ſquare piece coming from it, p. 8. n. 5,

CROSS-

CROSS-CROSSLET, that is, croſſed at each end, p. 8, n. 11.

CROSS-CORDED, ſignifies wound about with cords, as the example, p. 6. n. 6.

CROSS-COUPED, or humette, ſignifies cut, or ſhortened, that the extremities reach not the out-lines of the eſcutcheon, p. 8. n. 14.

CROSS-CALVARY, reſembles the croſs on which our Saviour ſuffered on Mount Calvary, and is always ſet upon ſteps, p. 8. n. 19.

CROSS-CRESCENTED, that is, having a creſcent at each end, p. 8, n. 35.

CROSS-DEGRADED, from its having ſteps at each end, p. 8. n. 3.

CROSS-DOUBLE PARTED, p. 8. n. 16.

CROSS-EGUISCE, is that which has the two angles at the ends cut off ſo as to terminate in points, p. 6. n. 3.

CROSS ENGOULEE, a term for croſſes, ſaltires, &c. when their extremities enter the mouths of lions, leopards, &c. p. 6. n. 23.

CROSS-ERMINE, or four ermine ſpots in croſs, p. 6. n. 15.

CROSS-FIMBRIATED, having a narrow bordure, or hem, of another tincture, ſee p. 6. n. 2.

CROSS-FITCHY, is when it has the part, which comes to the middle baſe point, pointed at the foot, or taper from the center, as if to fix in the ground, p. 6. n. 5.

CROSS-DOUBLE FITCHY, each extremity having two points, p. 6. n. 7.

CROSS-FOURCHY, ſignifies forked at the ends, p. 6. n. 8.

CROSS-FER DE FOURCHETTE, ſo termed, by having at each end a forked iron like that formerly uſed by ſoldiers to reſt their muſkets on, p. 6. n. 18.

CROSS-

CROSS-FRETTED, (or four baſtons fretted and pointed) in form of five maſcles, p. 8. n. 13.

CROSS-FRETTED, or four baſtons in true lover's knot, p. 8. n. 15.

CROSS-FLORY, differs from the patonce, by having the flowers at the ends circumflex and turning down, p. 8, n. 31.

CROSS-FLEURY. This croſs is differenced from the croſs-flory by its having a line between the ends of the croſs and the flowers, which that has not, p. 8, n. 32.

CROSS-GRINGOLLEE, a term for croſſes, ſaltires, &c. whoſe extremities end with the heads of ſerpents, p. 6. n. 12.

CROSS of JERUSALEM, ſo termed from Godfrey of Bouillon's bearing argent, a croſs-croſlet croſſed or, p. 19, n. 13.

CROSS of LOZENGES, p. 8, n. 17. Gules a croſs of lozenges, flory or, is borne by the name Fotherby, p. 19, n. 15.

CROSS-LAMBEAUX, is a croſs-pattee at the top, and iſſuing out at the foot into three labels, having great myſtery in relation to the top, whereon our Saviour ſuffered; ſending out three ſtreams from his hands, feet and ſide, p. 8, n. 21.

CROSS-MOLINE, not ſo wide or ſharp as that which is called ancred, p. 6. n. 1.

CROSS-MOUSSUE, for a croſs rounded off at the ends, p. 6. n. 20.

CROSS-MILRINDE, ſo termed, as its form is like the mill-link, which carrieth the mill-ſtone, and is perforated as that is, p. 6. n. 21 and 22.

CROSS of MASCLES, p. 8. n. 12.

CROSS-MALTA, ſo called, becauſe worn by the knights of that order, p. 8, n. 25.

CROSS

CROSS of 16 POINTS, ſo termed, from its having four points at each extremity, p. 6. n. 4.

CROSS of 4 PHEONS, p. 6. n. 10.

CROSS-POMMEE, ſignifies a croſs with a ball or knobb at each end; alſo from pommee an apple, p. 6. n. 11.

CROSS-POMMETTEE, ſignifies more than one at each end, p. 6. n. 19.

CROSS-PORTATE, ſo termed, becauſe it does not ſtand upright, as generally all croſſes do, but lies athwart the eſcutcheon in bend, as if it were carried on a man's ſhoulder, p. 6. n. 16.

CROSS-PIERCED, when any ordinary is perforated, or ſtruck through, with a hole in it, the piercing muſt be particularly expreſſed as to its ſhape, p. 8. n. 1.

CROSS-PATTEE, is ſmall in the center, and ſo goes on widening to the ends, which are very broad, p. 8, n. 6.

CROSS-PALL, is the archiepiſcopal ornament made of the wool of white lambs, p. 8. n. 10.

CROSS-PATRIARCHAL, ſo called, becauſe the ſhaft is twice croſſed, the lower arms being longer than the upper; ſuch a croſs belonging to patriarchs, as the tripple croſs is uſed by the Pope, p. 8, n. 20.

CROSS-POTENT, ſo termed by reaſon of the reſemblance its extremities bear to the head of a crutch, p. 8. n. 28.

CROSS-PATONCE, is flory at the ends, and differs from that which is ſo called, as that does circumflex and turn down, this extends and ſtretches to a pattee form, p. 8, n. 30.

CROSS-POTENT, quadrat in the center, p. 8, n. 29.

CROSS-PATERNOSTER, that which is made of beads, p. 8. n. 7.

CROSS-RAGULED, is ſeeming to be made of two trunks of trees without their branches, of which they ſhew only the ſtumps, p. 8, n. 2.

CROSS-RAYONNANT, is that which has rays of glory behind it, darting from the center to all the quarters of the eſcutcheon, p. 8, n. 8.

CROSS of S^t. JAMES, bears the name, becauſe worn by the knights of that order in Spain, p. 8, n. 23.

CROSS of St. JULIAN, by ſome called a ſaltire croſſed in its extremities; by others, a croſs tranſpoſed, p. 6, n. 24.

CROSS of St. ESPRIT. This croſs is worn by the knights of that order, in France, p. 8. n. 22.

CROSS of St. LAZARUS, worn by the knights of that order, p. 8. n. 24.

CROSS-TAU, or S^t. Anthony's Croſs, ſo called, becauſe St. Anthony the monk is always painted with it upon his habit; likewiſe named from the Greek letter Tau, p. 8, n. 26.

CROSS-TRIPARTED, flory, p. 6, n. 9.

CROSS-TRON-ONNEE, is a croſs cut in pieces, yet ſo as all the pieces keep up the form of a croſs, tho' ſet at a ſmall diſtance from each other, p. 8, n. 9.

CROSS-VAIR, or four pieces of vair, their points turned one to another, p. 8, n. 34.

CRINED, is a term for the hair of an animal whoſe hair is of a tincture from its body.

CROSS-BOW. This inſtrument military (according to Polydore) was invented by the Cretians, who out of it uſed to ſhoot ſtones. He beareth ermine, a croſs bow bent in pale gules, by the name of Arblaſter, p. 18, n. 1.

CRONEL, the iron head of a tilting ſpear, p. 4, n. 19.

CRO-

CROSIER, This ſtaff (according to Polydore Virgil) was given to Biſhops to chaſtiſe the vices of the people. It is called Bacculus Paſtoralis, as given to them in reſpect of their paſtoral charge and ſuperintendancy over their flock, as well for feeding them with wholeſome doctrine, as for defending them from the incurſions of the wolf, wherein they imitate the good and watchful ſhepherd, of whoſe crook this crofier hath a reſemblance, p. 18. n. 8.

CRESCENT, or half moon, with its horns turned towards the chief of the ſhield; by this poſition it differs from the increſcent and decreſcent, ſee p. 4. n. 1.

CRUSULY, is the field, or charge, ſtrewed over with croſſes.

CROWNS and CORONETS of ENGLAND, p. 2.

No. 1. The Crown of Great Britain, enſigned with a mound and croſs, cloſed at the top by ſemicircles of gold meeting at the orb, on which the croſs ſtands, adorned with croſſes pattee, and fleurs-de-lis, all embelliſhed with precious ſtones.

No. 2. The Prince of Wales's, which is topped with a mound and croſs, as the royal diadem, but has only one arch.

No. 3. For younger ſons or brothers of the blood royal, and differs from that of the Prince of Wales, as having no mound or arch.

No. 4. The nephews of the blood royal differ from the younger ſons or brothers by having ſtrawberry leaves on the rim, as theirs have fleurs-de-lis.

No. 5. The princeſs royal is different from the nephews of the blood royal by having on the rim croſſes pattee, fleurs-de-lis, and ſtrawberry leaves.

No. 6. Is a duke (not of the blood royal) and differs from all the former, by having only ſtrawberry

leaves on the rim. The firſt duke ſince the Conqueſt was Edward the black prince, eldeſt ſon to king Edward III. who in the year 1737 was created duke of Cornwall.

No. 7. A marquiſs's, and differs from that of a duke, by having leaves and pearls intermixed, of equal height. A marquis is next in dignity to a duke. This degree of honour was inſtituted in 1337, by king Richard II. who at his coronation created Robert de Vere (then earl of Oxford) marquis of Dublin.

No. 8. An earl's, having the pearls fixed upon ſpikes much higher than the leaves. An earl is the next degree of honour to a marquiſs, and his inveſtiture, by girding with a ſword, was firſt uſed by king Richard I. in his creating Hugh de Puſaz (biſhop of Durham) earl of Northumberland.

No. 9. A viſcount's, having pearls ſet cloſe to each other on the rim, without any limitted number, which is his prerogative above the baron, who is limitted. A viſcount is the next degree of honour betwixt an earl and a baron, was firſt inſtituted by king Henry VI. who in the year 1440 conferred it upon John lord Beaumont, by letters patent.

No. 10. A baron's, which has only four pearls on the rim. A baron is a dignity of honour next to a viſcount; the firſt inſtitutor of a baron by patent, was king Richard II. who in the year 1388, created John Beauchamp of Holt, baron of Kidderminſter.

No. 11. Archbiſhops as dukes, and biſhops as barons of parliament, diſtinguiſh their mitres by the former having their bandages enriched withducal leaves, and the latter wearing them plain, in imitation of the ancient barons before the preſent mode of pearls was introduced.

No. 12. A cap of dignity is made of crimſon velvet, lined

lined and turned up with ermine, worn by nobility; ſuch a cap was ſent by Pope Julius the ſecond, with a ſword, to King Henry the eighth, for his writing a book againſt Martin Luther.

FOREIGN CROWNS, &c. p. 12.

CELESTIAL, n. 1.
EASTERN, n. 2.
IMPERIAL, n. 3.
POPE, n. 4.
CHARLEMAINE, n. 5.
GRAND SEIGNOR, n. 6.
FRANCE, n. 7.
SPAIN, n. 8.
PORTUGAL, n. 9.
DENMARK, n. 10.
RUSSIA, n. 11.
PRUSSIA, n. 12.
POLAND, n. 13.
CORSICA, n. 14.
ELECTORAL, n. 15.
ARCH DUKE, n. 16.
DUKE OF TUSCANY, n. 17.
DAUPHIN, n. 18.
BRUNSWICK, n. 19.
DOGE of VENICE, n. 20.

EASTERN CROWN, being made of gold, and in form of that worn formerly by the Jewiſh kings, p. 12. n. 2.

IMPERIAL CROWN, is made of gold and enriched with gems, but not cloſed at top, having a globe and croſs on it; its form reſembles a mitre, being ſo deviſed to repreſent a two-fold dignity united, that is prieſtly and regal; for in the time of the Roman's glory no man might be emperor, or king, but he was firſt to he a prieſt, p. 12. n. 3.

CROWN-MURAL, was given to him who firſt mounted the wall of a beſieged town, or city, and fixed the ſtandard belonging to the army, p. 12. n. 23.

CROWN-CIVICK, was a reward for reſcuing a citizen, p. 12. n. 24.

CROWN-VALLARY, was given by the general of the army to a captain, or ſoldier, that firſt entered the enemy's camp, by forcing the palliſado, p. 12. n. 21.

CROWN-NAVAL, was given for ſervices at ſea, p. 12. n. 22.

CROWN-OBSIDIONAL, was a reward for him that held out a ſiege, or cauſed it to be raiſed, repulſing the enemy, and delivering the place, p. 12, n. 26.

CROWN-TRIUMPHAL, granted to thoſe who vanquiſhed their enemies, and had the honour of a triumph, p. 12. n. 25.

D.

DANCETTE, is a larger ſort of indenting, being wider and deeper than that called indented, and whoſe points never exceed three in number, alſo one of the partition lines, p. 1.

DOUBLE-DANCETTE, according to Leigh, the bend double-dancette is a mark of baſtardy, p. 5, n. 13.

DEXTER-HAND, (the right hand) or ſide of the field, and is the male ſide in an impaled coat, p. 9. n. 32.

DEMY, ſignifies the half of a thing, as a demy lion, ſee p. 9. n. 23.

DEBRUISED, is when a bend, or other ordinary, is placed over ſome living animal, p. 10. n. 17.

DECRESCENT, ſhews the ſtate of the moon when ſhe declines from her full to her laſt quarter, and differs from the increſcent by having the horns towards the left ſide of her ſhield, p. 4. n. 3.

DEFAMED, ſignifies a creature to have loſt its tail, p. 10. n. 14.

DISPLAYED, for the wings of a bird when they they are expanded, as in the example, p. 9, n. 9.

DISTINCTIONS of HOUSES. Theſe differences ſerve to inform us, from what line the bearer of each is;

is; the differences began about the time of Richard the Second, as teſtifieth Camden, Clarencieux, p. 3.

FIRST HOUSE.

Fig. 1, is the label for the firſt ſon.
Fig. 2, the creſcent for the ſecond ſon.
Fig. 3, the mullet for the third ſon.
Fig. 4, the martlet for the fourth ſon.
Fig. 5, the annulet for the fifth ſon.
Fig. 6, the fleur-de-lis for the ſixth ſon of the firſt houſe.

SECOND HOUSE.

Fig. 1, the creſcent with the label on it for the firſt ſon of the ſecond ſon.

Fig. 2, the creſcent on the creſcent for the ſecond ſon of the ſecond ſon, of the firſt houſe, and ſo on.

DIMINUTIVES, the PALE's diminutive is the pallet and endorſe; the BEND has the garter, coſt and ribbon; the BAR has the cloſet, barrulet and bar gemell; the CHEVRON, has the chevronel and couple-cloſe; the BEND SINISTER has the ſcarpe and battoon; the BORDURE, has the orle and treſſure; the QUARTER has the canton; the FLANCH has the flaſque and voider; ſee each in its reſpective place.

DIAPERED, is dividing the field in panes like fret-work, and filling the ſame with variety of figures, p. 7, n. 14.

DOVE, is mild and meek, clean of kind, plenteous in increaſe, friend of company, and forgetful of wrongs, p. 17, n. 70.

DOVETAIL, one of the partition lines, p. 1.

DORMANT, ſignifies ſleeping, p. 10, n. 1.

DOUBLE-TAILED, or queve, p. 10, n. 18.

DOUBLE-HEADED, p, 10, n. 19.

DRA-

DRAGON, is ſuppoſed to be an imaginary monſter, but is uſed in heraldry, both in coats, creſts, and ſupporters, p. 11, n. 22.

E.

SPREAD-EAGLE, the eagle is accounted the king of birds, and ſignifies magnanimity and fortitude of mind, who ſeeks to combat with none but his equals. Upton ſays, the ſame day that Alexander the Great was born, there ſat upon the houſe of his father, two eagles, ſignifying unto him a double empire, of Europe and Aſia; ſince that time the eagle has been borne with two heads, looking different ways, (repreſenting the eaſt and weſt) by the emperors of Germany and Ruſſia as their armorial enſigns, p. 13, n. 31.

EAGLET, when there are more than one eagle in a coat without ſome ordinary between them, then in blazon they are termed eaglets or young eagles.

ELEPHANT, was among the ancients the emblem of a king, becauſe they fancied he could not bow his knees, alſo becauſe his long teeth, which are looked upon as horns, betokened ſovereignty and dominion, p. 13, n. 11.

EMBOWED, ſeldom uſed but to the dolphin, to ſignify the crookedneſs of his motion in ſwimming, p. 10, n. 35.

ENMANCHE, is when the chief has lines drawn from the center of the upper edge of the chief to the ſides, to about half the breadth of the chief, wherein it differs from Chappe, which comes from the top to the bottom of the chief, p. 19, n. 3.

ENHANSED, is when an ordinary is borne higher than it ought, which chiefly happens to the bend and its diminutives, p. 9, n. 29.

ENGRAILED, a ſort of lines by which ordinaries

are diverſified, compoſed of ſemicircles, the teeth or points of which enter the field, p. 1. alſo a bordure, ſee p. 7, n. 2.

ENDORSE, is the fourth of the pale, ſeldom borne but when a pale is between two of them, p. 5, n. 6.

ENALURON, for a bordure charged with birds, p. 7, n. 9.

ENURNY, for a bordure charged with beaſts, p. 7, n. 10.

ENTOYER, for a bordure charged with dead or artificial things, to the number of eight, p. 7, n. 13.

ERASED, is when the head or limb of any creature is violently torn from the body, ſo that it ſeems to be jagged, p. 9, n. 21.

ERECT, ſignifies any thing upright, or perpendicularly elevated, p. 9, n. 14.

ERMINE, is the ground white, and the ſpots black, p. 11.

ERMINES, is the ground black and the ſpots white, p. 11.

ERMINOIS, is the ground gold, and the ſpots black, p. 11.

ERMINITIES, is the ground white and the ſpots black, with one red hair on each ſide, p. 11.

ESCARBUNCLE, a precious ſtone; the ancients drew it in this form to expreſs thoſe rays which iſſue from the center, which is the ſtone, p. 4, n. 4.

ESTOILEE, ſignifying a ſtar, p. 4, n. 33.

ESCUTCHEON, or ſhield, in arms is meant the original ſhield uſed in war, and on which arms were originally borne; the ſurface of the eſcutcheon is termed the field, becauſe it contains ſuch honourable marks as anciently were acquired in the field.

POINTS of the ESCUTCHEON, are meant certain points or locations, in which the figures or charges

of

of the field happen to be particularly placed; the ſhield is ſaid to repreſent the body of a man, and has its parts taken therefrom, as by the example, p. 1. A, ſignifies that part to be the dexter, or right hand chief; B, the preciſe middle chief; C, the ſiniſter, or left hand chief; D, the collar or honour point, in regard that eminent men, as knights of the garter, thiſtle, &c. wear their badges of honour about their necks; in like manner is E called the heart, or feſs-point, as being the exact middle of the ſhield; F, the nombril or navel point; G, H, I, the dexter, middle, and ſiniſter baſe points; whence particular heed ought to be had thereto, for the more plain deſcribing the poſition or ſeat of the thing borne; for the ſame figure, in the very ſame tinctures borne in different points, renders thoſe bearings as many different arms. See the example, p. 1.

ESCALLOP-SHELL, was the pilgrims enſign in their expeditions and pilgrimages to holy places; they were wore on their hoods and hats, and were of ſuch a diſtinguiſhing character, that Pope Alexander the fourth by a bull, diſcharged giving the uſe of them, but to pilgrims who were truly noble, and are now become of great uſe in armory, p. 18, n. 2.

ESCUTCHEON of PRETENCE, is that eſcutcheon in which a man bears the coat of arms of his wife, being an heireſs, ſee p. 11, n. 4.

F.

FALCON, this bird is borne in the ſame poſtures as the eagle, ſo hath the ſame terms, except when with hood, bells, virols, (or rings) and leiſhes: then in blazon he is ſaid to be hooded, belled, jeſſed and leiſhed, and the colours thereof muſt be named, p. 9, n. 10.

FEUILLE-DE-SCIE, ſignifies an ordinary, as a feſſe,

feſſe, or a pale, is indented only on the one ſide, becauſe then it looks like a ſaw, as the French word denotes, p. 19, n. 8.

FESSE, is a belt of honour, and contains the third of the field, p. 5, n. 15.

PER FESSE, is when the field, or charge, is equally divided in two by a horizontal line, p. 5, n. 20.

PER FESSE and PALE, ſignifies the field to be divided into three parts, by the feſs line, and the pale line from the feſs point to the middle baſe point, p. 7, n. 30.

FILLET, is an ordinary, which, according to Guillim, contains the fourth part of a chief, p. 19, n. 9.

FIRE-BALL, or bomb, inflamed proper, p. 18, n. 14.

FLASQUES, is like the flanch, but ſmaller, given as a reward for virtue and learning, p. 9, n. 6.

FLANCHES, the flanch is compoſed of an arched line, drawn from the upper angle of the eſcutcheon to the baſe point of one ſide, and ſo on the other, the arches almoſt meeting in the middle of the field, they are ever borne double, p. 9, n. 5.

FLESH-POT, the fleſh-pots of Egypt are objected to the fleſhy-minded Jews, who were contented to forſake the hope of bleſſed Canaan, to enjoy again their belly cheer; and Eſau's meſs of pottage is, with many of more eſteem, than the birth-right and inheritance of the heavenly Canaan, p. 18, n. 15.

FLECKED, a line of partition; note, the flecked line has never but one riſing, as the example, p. 6, n. 25.

FLOWER-DE-LIS, by ſome this flower is called the lilly, or flower of the flag, and as only three leaves, by which it differs from the lilly of the garden, that having always five; it is ſaid to be the emblem of the Trinity, by reaſon of its three branches, which ſignify

wiſdom, faith, and proweſs, by which kingdoms are ſupported, p. 18, n, 19.

FORCENE, ſignifies a horſe rearing, or ſtanding on his hinder legs, p. 17, n. 4.

FOUNTAIN, we find fountains borne by Stourton, of Stourton, being a bend between ſix fountains, in ſignification of ſix ſprings, whereof the river Sture in Wiltſhire, hath its beginning, and paſſeth along to Stourton, the ſeat of that barony, p. 4, n. 29.

FOX, hath a pregnant wit, and is ſubtle; it may properly repreſent thoſe who have done ſignal ſervice to their prince and country, upon embaſſies, &c. where there is more uſe for wit and dexterity, than for ſtrength or valour, p. 17, n. 15.

FRETTED, in triangle, ſee p. 10, n. 34.

FRET, by ſome termed Harrington's knot, p. 4, n. 31.

FRETTY, the ancients uſed a moveable tower built of wood, and of ſuch a height, that the tops of them overlooked the battlements of the city; they were covered with raw hides, to prevent their being burnt, and had alſo a net-work of ropes which hung before them, in order to deaden the violence of the ſtones that were thrown againſt them by the beſieged. The net-work ſeems to be what fretty was originally taken from; ſee Collyer's hiſtory of England, vol. 3, p. 47. Fretty, p. 7, n. 29.

FRUCTED, a term given in blazon to all trees bearing fruit.

FUSIL, taken for a ſpindle of yarn, p. 3, n. 6, p. 4, n. 14.

FUSILLY, is when the field or charge is filled with fuſils, p. 7, n. 28.

FURRS, is the artificial trimming or furring of robes and garments of the nobility, &c. p. 11.

GAR-

G.

GARDANT, ſignifying a beaſt full faced, looking right forward, guarding, preſerving, &c. p. 10, n. 5.

GARTER, the half of a bendlet, p. 5, n. 10.

GAD-BEE, this fly maketh a humming noiſe when he flyeth, by ſome called the dun-fly, by others the horſe-fly, which in ſummer ſo much torments cattle. He beareth ſable, three gad-bees volant argent, by the name of Burninghill, p. 17, n. 23.

GARB, for a ſheaf of wheat, or any other grain, p. 4, n. 6.

GAL-TRAP, or Caltrap, uſed in war, when thrown in the way, to gall horſes, which they do, always having one point upright, p. 4, n. 23.

GAMB, ſo termed when the whole fore leg of a lion, or other beaſt, is borne in arms; but if it be couped or erazed near the middle joint, then it is called a paw, p. 16, n. 1.

AT GAZE, when a beaſt of chace looks full at you, p. 10, n. 26.

GAUNTLET, an iron glove that covered the hand of a cavalier, when armed cap-a-pee; gauntlets were introduced about the thirteenth century, the caſque and theſe were always borne in the ancient proceſſions; gauntlets were frequently thrown like the glove by way of challenge, p. 4, n. 21.

GOAT, in fight is not ſo hardy as politick, therefore a martial man that uſeth more policy than valour in atchieving a victory, may very aptly bear for his coat armour this beaſt, p. 13, n. 22.

GOBONATED, or Gobony, is always of one row of ſquares and no more, p. 7, n. 5.

GOLDEN-FLEECE, is worn by the knights of

that order in Spain, inſtituted by Philip, duke of Burgundy, in memory of Gideon's Fleece, p. 17, n. 8.

GONFANNON, a banner, ſtandard, or enſign, p. 4, n. 28.

GORGED, ſignifies creatures having a crown about their necks, p. 9, n. 23.

GRASS-HOPPER, amongſt the Athenians, Graſshoppers were ſo much eſteemed, that they wore gold ones in their hair, as a mark of nobility, p. 18, n. 5.

GRIFFIN, male; this chymerical creature is half an eagle and half a lion, having large ears, but no wings (we may ſay it owes its being to the heralds,) p. 11, n. 16.

GUTTY, any thing full of drops, p. 4, n. 8. When theſe figures are black, ſignify drops of pitch, which in blazon are termed gutty de poix; ſo when blue, gutty de larmes, denoting drops of tears; when white, gutty d'eau, ſignifying drops of water; when yellow, gutty d'or, denoting drops of liquid gold; when green, gutty de vert, as ſignifying the drops of oil olive; and when red, gutty de ſang; as repreſenting drops of blood; their form or ſhape is the ſame, only the colours change their names.

GYRON, ſignifies a gore in a garment, p. 9, n. 1.

GYRONY, of eight, argent and azure; gyrons ſignify unity, becauſe they are never borne ſingle, but many together, as ſix, eight, ten, twelve, &c. p. 7, n. 24.

H.

HAURIANT, to expreſs any fiſh erect, or upright, p. 10, n. 31.

HARP; by the harp (ſaith Pierius) men uſed to ſignify a man of a ſtayed, well compoſed and tempered judgment, becauſe therein are conjoined diverſe diſtinct ſounds in note or accent. Which office man ſeemeth

eth to perform, when he doth moderate and reconcile his diſordered and repugnant affections unto reaſon, p. 18, n. 17. The arms of the kingdom of Ireland are Jupiter, a harp ſol, ſtringed luna.

HARPEY, a poetical monſter, feigned to have the face of a virgin, and body like a vulture, p. 11, n. 18.

HARVEST-FLY, he beareth ſable, an harveſt-fly in pale, volant argent, by the name of Bolowre, p. 17, n. 22.

HAWK, a bird of prey, and for its bigneſs is a very bold and courageous bird, much uſed in heraldry p. 9, n. 10.

HAWKS-BELL, is of great antiquity, being worn by the high prieſts on the ſkirts of their upper garments in divine worſhip, p. 13, n. 35.

HEDGE-HOG, according to Guillim, ſignifies a man expert in gathering of ſubſtance, and one that providently layeth hold upon proffered opportunity, ſo by making hay whilſt the ſun ſhines, preventeth future want. He beareth azure three hedge-hogs, or, by the name of Abrahall, p. 17, n. 6.

HELMETS, the helmet is a covering for the head in time of war, and our manner of bearing of creſts thereon is from the ancient fancy of the Greeks and Romans, who uſed to adorn them with ſome kind of monſtrous device, as the head, mouth, or paw of a lion, to make them appear more terrible, p. 3.

The firſt, is the helmet of a king, prince or duke, and is full forward, open-faced, and garde-viſure.

The ſecond, is the helmet of a marquiſs, earl, viſcount, and baron, which is in profile, open-faced, and garde-viſure.

The third helmet ſtanding direct forward, with the beaver open and without guards, for a knight or baronet.

The

The fourth is a helmet ſideways with the beaver cloſe, which is for all eſquires and gentlemen; note, theſe helmets were copied from the originals in the Tower.

HEMP-BREAK, an inſtrument to make hemp ſoft and fit for uſe, p. 4, n. 10.

HORSE, is a favorite beaſt among all nations, as being more uſeful to man than any of the creation, either in peace or war, ſervice or pleaſure; naturally courageous, haughty, jealous of being out-done by another, tractable, docible, and fleet, very beautiful, and knows his maſter; and is looked upon as the emblem of war, p. 13, n. 8.

I.

JESSANT, to expreſs a lion, or other figure borne jeſſant, or as it were over all, p. 9, n. 24.

Alſo a term to expreſs ſhooting forth, as vegetables ſpring or ſhoot out, and is uſed in heraldry in that ſenſe, and moſt frequently occurs in flower-de-lis in many coats; as for inſtance, ſable, three leopards faces, jeſſant flower-de-lis or; for Morley of Suſſex, p. 15, n. 20.

IMBATTELED, or Crenellé, a term for the battlements of towers, churches, and houſes, and is one of the lines of partition, p. 1.

IMBRUED, ſignifies any thing to be bloody, p. 9, n. 35.

INDENTED, one of the lines of partition, in ſhape the ſame as dancette, but ſmaller and more in number, p. 1, and p. 7, n. 4.

INVECKED, one of the lines of partition, the ſame form as engrailed, but the points of it go into the charge, p. 1, and p. 7, n. 3.

INCRESCENT, ſhews the ſtate of the moon, from her

her entrance into her firſt quarter, by having her horns towards the right ſide of the ſhield, p. 4, n. 2.

INESCUTCHEON, a ſmall eſcutcheon, borne within the ſhield, and is one of the ordinaries, and placed in the feſs-point, p. 9, n. 4.

INVERTED, and conjoined. Inverted denotes any thing that is turned the wrong way; particularly wings are ſaid to be inverted, when the points of them are down, p. 9, n. 15.

ISSUANT, that is iſſuing or coming out of the bottom of the chief, p. 9, n. 25.

K.

KING-FISHER, ſomewhat larger than the ſwallow; its ſhape is clumſy; the legs are very ſmall and the bill diſproportionably long; the upper chap is black, and the lower chap yellow; the top of the head and the coverts of the wings are of a deep blackiſh green, ſpotted with bright blue; the back and tail are of the moſt reſplendant azure; the belly is orange-coloured, and a broad mark of the ſame colour extends from the bill to beyond the eyes, near which there is a large white ſpot; the tail is of a rich deep blue, and the feet are of a reddiſh yellow; it is a moſt rapacious little animal, and feeds on fiſh; it chiefly frequents the banks of rivers: this bird is moſt common in the ſeas of Sicily, p. 22, n. 2.

L.

LAMB, or Holy-Lamb, paſſant, with a ſtaff, croſs, and banner, is a typical figure of our Saviour, who is underſtood to be that Lamb mentioned in the Apocalypſe of St. John, p. 13, n. 25.

LEOPARD, much uſed in coat armour, being a beaſt

beaſt ſaid to be engendered between a lion and a panther, p. 13, n. 30.

LEVEL. This inſtrument is the type of equity and uprightneſs in all our actions, which are to be levelled and rectified by the rules of reaſon and juſtice; for the plummet ever falls right, howſoever it be held; and whatever befalls a virtuous man, his actions and conſcience will be uncorrupt and uncontroulable, p. 18, n. 24. He bears azure, three levels with their plummets or, by the name of Colbrand.

LION, as the example is termed, ſitting full faced, p. 13, n. 6.

LION-POISON, or marine, ſo termed as the upper part is of a lion, and the hinder part ends in a fish's tail, with webbed feet; this is borne by Inhoff, of Germany; this example was copied from the family ſeal, p. 10, n. 20.

LION-DRAGON, ſignifies the upper half of a lion, and the other going off like the hinder part of a dragon, p, 10, n. 21,

LION of St. MARK. The arms of the republick of Venice, is a lion ſejant gardant and winged or, his head incircled with a glory, holding in his fore paws an open book, wherein is written, Pax tibi, Marce. Evangiliſta Meus; over the dexter ſide of the book a ſword erect, all proper, p. 10, n. 24.

LIONS, conjoined under one head; this the tricorporated lion, and double-headed lion, (according to Leigh) are borne in armoury ſymbollically, and not as monſters, p. 10, n. 22.

LOZENGE, a phyſical compoſition given for colds. and was invented to reward eminent phyſicians, p. 3, n. 7.

LOBSTER, in blazon, the term upright is given to all ſhell-fiſh when borne, as the example, becauſe they wanting

wanting fins, cannot properly be termed hauriant, p. 13, n. 32.

LOZENGY, when the field or charge is covered with them, p. 7, n. 26.

LODGED, a term for beaſts of chace, as couchant is for thoſe of prey, p. 10, n. 25.

LURE, with a line and ring, uſed by falconers to deceive their hawks, by caſting it up in the air like a fowl, p. 13, n. 35.

M.

MASCLE, the maſh of a net, p. 3, n. 5.

MANTLE. This was a military habit, uſed in ancient times by great commanders in the field, as well to manifeſt their high place, as alſo (being caſt over their armour) to repel the extremity of wet, cold, and heat, and withal to preſerve their armour from ruſt, ſo to continue thereby the glittering luſtre thereof, p. 19, n. 24.

MAUNCH, an old faſhioned ſleeve with long hangers, p. 9, n. 34.

MASONRY, plain ſtrokes repreſenting the cement in ſtone buildings, p. 7, n. 27.

MARINE WOLF, or Seal. It reſembles a quadruped in ſome reſpects, and a fiſh in others. Seals are common on moſt of the rocky ſhores of Great-Britain; they feed on moſt ſorts of fiſh, and are ſeen ſearching for their prey near ſhore; their head in ſwimming is always above water; they ſleep on rocks ſurrounded by the ſea; they are extremely watchful, and never ſleep long without moving; but if diſturbed by any thing, take care to tumble over the rocks into the ſea, p. 17, n. 11. Argent, a chevron engrailed gules, between three marine-wolves, naiant ſable, finn'd of the firſt, langu'd of the ſecond, is borne by the name of Fennor,

MARTLET, (very frequent in armories all Europe over) was borne by thoſe who went to the Holy Land to fight againſt the Turks; this bird is frequently ſeen under the cornices of houſes, with feet ſo ſhort and wings ſo long, that ſhould they pitch on a level, they could not eaſily riſe; therefore they alight on high places, that they may drop on the wing; ſee diſtinction of houſes, p. 18, n. 4.

MASCLES, conjunct, three, three, and one, p. 4, n. 32.

MERMAID, is uſed in armories, of which there may perhaps be ſome reſemblance in the ſea; but as repreſented in the example, is the fancies of painters, &c. p. 13, n. 4.

MOUND, ſignifies the world, which it repreſents, being a globe encircled, and having a croſs on the top. It repreſents the ſovereign majeſty and juriſdiction of kings, by the roundneſs of the mound; and the enſigning thereof with a croſs is ſignified, that the religion and faith of Chriſt ought to be received and religiouſly embraced throughout his dominions, p. 18, n. 18.

MORTNE, is a term Colombiere has applied to a lion borne dead, but is rampant; and the term implies, that he has neither tongue, teeth, nor claws, which he ſays is borne by Leon, an ancient Baron in Britany, p. 17, n. 1.

MOOR-COCK. He beareth argent, a moor-cock ſable, by the name of Moore, p. 17, n. 19.

MOLE, is formed to live wholly under ground, as if Nature meant that no place ſhould be left entirely untenanted. This animal ſeeks its prey under the earth, and whenever it removes from one place to another, is obliged to force its way through a reſiſting body. We ſhould imagine that the life of this quadruped muſt be the moſt ſolitary in nature; but notwithſtanding all theſe ſeeming inconveniences, we diſcover no ſigns of

diſtreſs

diſtreſs or wretchedneſs in this animal. No quadruped appears fatter; none has a more ſleek or gloſſy ſkin, p. 17, n. 12. He bears argent, three moles, ſable, their ſnouts and feet gules, by the name of Nangothan.

MONKEY, is a ſubtle and artful animal, ſmall in ſtature, and has a long tail, by which it is known from the ape and baboon, that entirely want the tail: no kind of ſnare will take the monkey; the natives of the torrid tracts ſuppoſe monkeys to be men, capable of ſpeech, but obſtinately dumb, for fear of being compelled to labour, p. 17, n. 14.

MULLET, ſuppoſed to be the rowel of a ſpur, p. 4, n. 22.

MUSIMON, a beaſt which is engendered between a ewe goat and a ram, p. 11, n. 20.

N.

NAIANT, when fiſh are borne acroſs the field, or ſwimming, p. 10, n. 30.

NAISSANT, for all living things that ſhall be found iſſuing out of the midſt of an ordinary or charge, p. 9, n. 26.

NEBULY, one of the partition lines, ſignifies clouds, p. 1.

NOWED, ſignifies made up in a knot, and is chiefly applied to ſerpents and the tails of other creatures, p. 9, n. 17,

O.

ORDINARIES, are any of thoſe figures, which by their ordinary and frequent uſe, are become peculiar to the ſcience, ſuch as the croſs, chief, pale, feſſe, ineſcutcheon, chevron, ſaltire, bar, &c. p. 5.

ORLE, ſignifies a ſelvidge, or welt, p. 9, n. 2.

ORLE of three PIECES, ſable; this example is

taken from Upton, to ſhew that this ordinary is borne of many pieces, p. 19, n. 17.

ORLE and BORDURE, ſable, an orle within a bordure, argent, p. 19, n. 18.

IN ORLE, that is, when things are placed regularly within the eſcutcheon all about it, in the nature of an orle, near the edges, p. 9, n. 4.

OSTRICH, is the greateſt of all birds; when it holds up its head it approacheth to the heigth of two yards; its feathers are in repute to ornament hats, &c. it ſwallows iron, leather, hair, &c. it doth not digeſt iron and other hard things, but voids them entire by excrement p. 13, n. 24.

OTTER, an amphibious animal; it is found only at the ſides of lakes and rivers; is not fond of fiſhing in a running ſtream; in rivers it always ſwims againſt the ſtream, chuſing rather to meet than purſue the fiſhes it preys upon. The Otter when tamed, will follow its maſter like a dog, and even fiſh for him, p. 17, n. 10, He bears argent, a feſs between three Otters ſable, by the name of Lutterel.

OWL. This bird ſignifies prudence, vigilance, and watchfulneſs, and was borne by the Athenians as their armorial enſign, p. 13, n. 16.

P.

PALE, contains the third of the field, p. 5, n. 4.

PALLET, is half the pale, p. 5, n. 5.

PER-PALE, is the field divided by a perpendicular line, p. 5, n. 7.

PER-PALE and CHEVRON, ſignifies the field to be divided into four parts by two lines; one is the pale line, the other a line in form of a chevron, p. 7, n. 31.

PER-PALE and BASE, is the field divided into three

three parts by the pale line, and a horizontal line in baſe, p. 7, n. 32.

PALY, is when the field is divided into four or more even number of parts by perpendicular lines, p. 7, n. 16.

PALISSE, is like a range of paliſſades before a fortification, and ſo repreſented on a feſſe, riſing up a conſiderable length, and pointed at the top, with the field appearing between them, p. 19, n. 16.

PALY-BENDY, is by lines perpendicular, which is paly, and by others diagonal athwart the ſhield from the dexter to the ſiniſter, which is called bendy, p. 7, n. 22.

PAPELLONE, compoſed of butter-flies wings, p. 7, n. 25.

PASSANT, for beaſts when paſſing along in a gradual pace, p. 10, n. 4.

PASSANT-GARDANT, p. 10, n. 5.

PARTITION-LINES, are ſuch as party, per pale, bend, feſs, chevron, croſs, ſaltire, by which is underſtood a ſhield divided or cut through by a line, or lines, either perpendicular, diagonal, traverſe, or as in example, p. 1. 'Tis obſervable, the lines engrailed and invecked differs from each other but little; the engrailed has its points turned outward; whereas the invecked turn in; ſee p. 7, n. 2 and 3. the indented have its teeth ſmall and many; whereas dancette hath but few and large. What gave birth to the ſeveral partition lines, Sir George M'Kenzie thinks might be ſuch cuts as the real ſhield might ſuſtain in action, ſee p. 1, p. 6, n. 26, to 33; and p. 7, n. 31 to 35.

PANTHER. This beaſt is very beautiful, by reaſon of the variety of coloured ſpots wherewith his body is overſpread: he is a fierce and cruel beaſt. Note, when in armour, he is depicted with fire iſſuing from his

his mouth and ears; he then is termed incenſed, p. 13, n. 7.

PEAN, one of the furrs, the ground black, and the ſpots gold, p. 11.

PENY-YARD-PENNY, ſo termed from the place where it was firſt coined, which was (as is ſuppoſed) in the caſtle of Peny-yard, near the market town of Roſs, ſituated upon the river Wye, in the county of Hereford, p. 18. n. 16. He bears azure, three Peny-yard Pence, proper, by the name of Spence.

PEACOCK, in his pride, ſo termed, when he ſets up his fan of plumes: he admires his own beauty, and diſplays his feathers againſt the rays of the ſun, that they may glitter the more glorioufly, p. 9, n. 11.

PEGASUS, among the poets, a horſe imagined to have wings, being that whereon Belorophon was fabled to be mounted when he engaged the Chimæra, p 4, n. 20.

PERCLOSE, is that part of the garter that is buckled and nowed, which detaineth and reſtraineth the garter being entire, or howſoever dimidiated, inaſmuch as the buckle and interlacing thereof, and of the pendant are the chief ſtay and faſtening thereof, whether the ſame be whole or dimidiated, p. 19, n. 23.

PELICAN. This bird was in ſuch eſteem with the Egyptians, that they held it as an hieroglyphic of the four duties of a father to his children, viz. generation, education, inſtruction, and g od example, p. 11, n. 25.

PHENIX, a famous bird among the ancients, who deſcribe it in form like the eagle, but more beautiful in its plumage; when advanced in age it builds a pile of wood, and fires it with wafting its wings, and thus burns itſelf, and out of its aſhes ariſes another, p. 11, n. 23.

PHEON,

PHEON, the iron head of a dart, p. 4, n. 7.

PIERCED, is when any ordinary, or charge, is perforated or ſtruck through, with a hole in it, ſo as the field may be ſeen; but the ſhape of it need not be mentioned, unleſs when it is not round, ſee p. 8, n. 1. p. 3, n. 8, p. 4, n. 22.

PILE, is an ordinary, and taken for thoſe piles on which bridges, &c. are built, p. 5, n. 30.

PILLAR. He beareth or, a pillar ſable, enwrapped with an adder, argent, by the name of Myntur, p. 18, n. 3. The adder thus enwrapped about the pillar, ſignifies prudence conjoined with conſtancy; both which being united in men of high ſpirits, do greatly avail to the atchieving of noble enterprizes.

PER-PILE TRANSPOSED. This kind of bearing is rare, as well in regard of the tranſpoſition thereof; for the natural bearing of piles is with the points downwards; as alſo in reſpect that the field is divided into three diſtinct colours. This coat is borne by Meinſtorpe of Holſatia. p. 7, n. 33.

PER PILE, IN POINT, argent and azure; only the pile part of this coat may be charged (ſaith Leigh) p. 7, n. 34.

PER-PILE TRAVERSE, argent and gules; ſo termed, by the lines having their beginning from the exact points of the chief and baſe ſiniſter, and ſo extend to the extreme line in the feſs point on the dexter ſide; this coat is borne by Rathlowe of Holſatia, p. 7, n. 35.

PLUMMET, uſed by mariners to fathom, p. 4, n. 11.

PLOUGH. It was the manner in ancient times when a city was to be built, to limit out the circuit thereof by drawing of a furrow with a plough, as alex ab alex, noteth; alſo uſed when they intended the final deſtruction of a city, to plough it up, and to ſow ſalt therein:

therein: as we read that Abimelech having taken the city of Sichem, put the people to the ſword that were therein, deſtroyed the city, and ſowed ſalt therein; which was done (as Tremellius noteth) in token af perpetual deveſtation thereof; but that kind of tracing out their cities was uſed as an happy preſage of ſucceeding abundance and fertility, which the citizens ſhould ſtand in need of. He bears azure, a plough in feſs, argent, by the name of Kroge, p. 18, n. 12.

POTENT, or Counter-Potent, argent and azure; ſo termed, as this furr is ſaid to reſemble the heads of crutches; ſo in blazon the colours being named, they may be charged to any other, as argent, ſable, &c. p. 11.

PORTCULLIS; a falling door like a harrow, hung over the gates of fortified places, and let down to keep an enemy out of a city, p. 4, n. 26.

POSE, is a term for a lion, horſe, or other beaſt ſtanding ſtill, with all four feet on the ground, to denote thereby that it is not in a moving poſture, p. 37, n. 2.

POMEGRANATE, the arms of the city of Granada, in Spain, is argent, a pomegranate in pale, ſlipt, proper; this figure is the emblem of royalty, as being crowned on the top, p. 18, n. 6.

PORCUPINE, is about two feet long, and fifteen inches high; the body is covered with quills, from ten to fourteen inches long, and very ſharp at the points: the quills of this animal incline backwards, like the briſtles of an hog; but when the animal is irritated they riſe and ſtand erect, like briſtles. The opinion of its being able to dart its quills at its enemies, is now univerſally allowed to be fabulous; they are firmly fix'd

in

in the ſkin, and are only ſhed when the animal moults them, as birds do their feathers, p. 17, n. 5.

Q.

QUARTER, contains a fourth part of the field, p. 5, n. 32.

QUARTERFOIL, four leaved graſs, p. 1.

QUARTERLY, is when a ſhield, or charge, is divided into four equal parts, p. 7, n. 11.

R.

RAGULED, is when the branches are cut from the ſtock, or limb of a tree, but not intirely cleared away, and is one of the lines of partition, p. 1, p. 8, n. 2.

RAIN-BOW. The rain-bow is a token of God's covenant made with Noah, as appeareth Geneſis 9 and 13. I have ſet my bow in the clouds, and it ſhall be for a ſign of the covenant between me and the earth, &c. Eccleſ. 43 and 11. Look upon the rain-bow, and praiſe him that made it; very beautiful is it in the brightneſs thereof; it compaſſeth the Heaven about with a circle, and the Hand of the Moſt High hath bended it. And indeed, worthy is He to be ſo praiſed, who when He could have made a bow to deſtroy us, rather choſe to make this bow, to aſſure us He would not deſtroy us: a noble precedent, to teach nobles to uſe their ſtrength and their weapons rather to preſerve and help, than to overthrow or hurt thoſe who are under their power. Farneſius ſaith, that the rain-bow appearing in the ſouth, betokeneth rain; in the weſt, it foreſheweth thunder; and in the eaſt, prognoſticates fair weather, p. 24, n. 6. Argent, a rain-bow, proper, by the name of Pont.

RAM; the chief part of his ſtrength lieth in his head, where he is well armed to fight, and is of great force, paſſing all other ſheep, p. 13, n. 28.

RAMPANT, is when a beaſt ſtandeth upright on his hinder legs, p. 10, n. 7.

RAMPANT-GARDANT; p. 10, n. 8.

RAMPANT-REGARDANT; a term for a beaſt, when looking behind, or towards its tail, p. 10, n. 9.

RAVEN. This bird is found almoſt in all countries in the world, for it can bear any ſort of weather; hei s very bold, flies to a great height, and has an extraordinary fine ſmell. Linnæus obſerves, that the Swedes look upon ravens as ſacred birds, and no one attempts to kill them. It is conſidered as the emblem of conſtancy; or, a raven proper; borne by the name of Corbet, p. 17, n. 18.

RERE-MOUSE, or BAT. This creature is of ſuch near reſemblance to both bird and beaſt, that it may be doubted of which kind it is; for by its wings and flying, it ſhould be a bird; and by its body, a kind of mouſe; bringing forth its young alive, and ſuckling them with its paps, which no bird but it doth; neither hath any but this creature wings made of panicles, or thin ſkins; argent, a Rere-Mouſe diſplayed, ſable, by the name of Baxter, p. 13, n. 18.

REMPLY, that is, filled up, denoting that all the chief is filled up with a ſquare piece of another colour, leaving only a bordure of the proper colour of the chief about the ſame, p. 19. n. 7.

RENVERSE, is when any thing is ſet with the head downwards, or contrary to its natural way of being, as a chevron with the point downwards, or when a beaſt is laid on its back, p. 17, n. 3.

RESPECTING; a term for fiſh, or tame beaſt, when

when placed upright one againſt the other, p. 10, n. 32.

RHINOCEROS. This beaſt, which is of great bulk and ſtrength, is found in the deſarts of Arabia, and taketh his name from the horn in his noſe; he is a mortal enemy to the elephant, whom he ſeldom meets without a battle, p. 13, n. 21.

RIBBON, is the eighth part of the bend, but does not touch the eſcutcheon at either end, p. 5, n. 12.

RISING, for birds preparing to fly, p. 9, n. 10.

ROUNDLES, or ROUNDLETS, firſt is the bezant; a piece of gold coin which was currant in Bizantium (now called Conſtantinople.) Second, is the plate; a round flat piece of ſilver, without any impreſſion, but as it were, formed ready to receive it; when any of theſe figures are found of the colour green, they muſt (in blazon) be called pomeis; if blue, hurts; if red, torteauxes; if purple, golpes; if black, pellets; if tenne, oranges; if ſanguine, guzes, p. 1.

ROSE, in blazon, the following (according to Guillim) ſhould be obſerved, viz. he beareth argent, a roſe, gules, barbed and ſeeded proper. Note, the roſe is blazoned, gules (the leaves are called barbed, and are always green, as the ſeed in the middle is yellow) becauſe the word proper, fitteth not this flower; for it could not be underſtood of what colour, as there are two ſorts, white and red, p. 1.

RUSTRE; all the difference between a maſcle is, 'tis ſquare pierced, and the ruſtre round, p. 3, n. 8.

S.

SALAMANDER, is like a ſmall common lizard; its legs and tail are longer than the lizard; its belly is white; one part of the ſkin is black, and the

yellow, both of them very bright, with a black line all along the back, where thoſe ſpots are, out of which (as ſome writers will have it) a certain liquor or humour proceeds, which quencheth the heat of fire when it is in the ſame. Salamanders are bred in the Alps and ſome parts of Germany, in marſhy wet places: that a Salamander can live in, and not be burnt by the fire, is without foundation of truth, for the experiment has been tried, p. 16, n. 12.

SALIANT, ſignifies a beaſt leaping on its prey, p. 10, n. 10.

COUNTER-SALIANT, is when two beaſts on the ſame eſcutcheon are ſaliant; the one leaping one way, and the other another, ſo that they look the direct oppoſite ways, as the example, p. 13, n. 27.

SALTIRE, a croſs, which, uncharged, contains the fifth; and charged, the third part of the field, p. 5, n. 28.

PER-SALTIRE, is when the field is divided into four parts, by two lines in form of a ſaltire, p. 5, n. 29.

SAGITTARIUS, is an imaginary creature, being half man and half beaſt, and a poetical fiction; it repreſents one of the twelve celeſtial ſigns, and was borne by king Stephen of England, by reaſon he entered the kingdom when the ſun was in that ſign, p. 13, n. 1.

SCARPE; it is ſuppoſed to repreſent a ſhoulder-belt, or an officer's ſcarf, p. 5, n. 34.

SCALING-LADDER. This inſtrument is uſed to ſcale the walls of beſieged caſtles and cities, p. 16, n. 18,

SCRIP, argent a chevron between three Palmer's ſcrips, ſable, the taſſels and buckles or, by the name of Palmer, p. 18, n. 7. In the chancel at Snoland, in Kent, where Thomas Palmer, that married with the daughter

daughter of Fitzſimon, lieth buried, is the following epitaph:

Palmers all our faders were,
I a Palmer lived here
And travel'd ſtill, till worn wud age,
I ended this wolds pilgrimage.
On the bleſt aſcenſion day,
In the cheerful month of May,
A thouſand with four hundred ſeaven,
I took my journey hence to Heaven.

SCEPTER; azure, a ſcepter in pale, or, enſign'd with an eye, p. 18, n. 9. The eye betokeneth providence in government, being the watchman of the body; and as the ſcepter is an emblem of juſtice, ſo by ſome it is made an ancienter enſign of a king, than the crown or diadem.

SEA-HORSE; the upper part is formed like a horſe, and the hinder parts ends in a fiſhes tail, with webbed feet, p. 13, n. 3.

SEGREANT, ſignifies a griffin, with wings diſplayed, as ready to fly, p. 9, n. 13.

SEME, is an irregular ſtrewing without number all over the field, p. 9, n. 31.

SEJANT, ſignifies ſitting, p. 10, n. 3.

SEJANT-ADDORSED, is when two beaſts are ſitting back to back, p. 13, n. 29.

SHACKBOLT, by ſome called a priſoner's bolt, p. 4, n. 24.

SHUTTLE, argent, three weavers Shuttles, ſable, tipped and furniſhed with quills of yarn, by the name of Shuttleworth. Weaving was the invention of the Egyptians; and Arachne was the firſt ſpinner of flax-thread, the weaver of linen, and knitter of nets, as Pliny noteth. But it ſeemeth that thoſe arts were firſt learned

by

by imitation of ſilk worms and ſpiders, whoſe ſubtle works no mortal hand can match, p. 18, n. 22.

SIGNET-ROYAL. The term ſignet is given to all ſwans when they are collared or gorged about the neck with an open crown, and a chain affixed thereto, p. 13, n. 15.

SINISTER, (hand) is the left hand, or ſide of the field, and is the female ſide in an impaled coat, p. 9, n. 33.

SLIPPED, is a flower, or branch, plucked from the ſtock, p. 9, n. 19.

SNAIL. The bearing of the ſnail ſignifies, that much deliberation muſt be uſed in matter of great difficulty and importance: for although the ſnail is ſlow in motion, yet by perſeverance in its courſe, aſcendeth the top of the higheſt tower, p. 18, n. 18. Sable, a feſs between three houſe ſnails, argent, by the name of Shelly.

SOUSTENU, is when a chief is as it were ſupported by a ſmall part of the eſcutcheon beneath it, of a different colour or metal from the chief, and reaching as the chief does, from ſide to ſide, p. 19, n. 6.

SPRINGING, for beaſts of chace, is the ſame as ſaliant, for thoſe of prey, p. 10, n. 27.

SQUIRREL; its head, tail, and colour are much like thoſe of a fox; its food is nuts, fruits, and vegetables, p. 17, n. 24.

STORK, is the true and lively image of a ſon; for whatſoever duty a ſon oweth to his parents, they are all found and obſerved in the ſtork, p. 13, n. 19.

SPHINX, is ſaid to have a head and face like a girl, body and claws like a lion, and wings like a bird, according to the poets. This example is borne as a creſt, by the name of Aſgill, p. 13, n. 2.

STAG,

STAG, is an admired beaſt, and of light hearing; it repreſents ſwiftneſs and fear, p. 10, n. 28.

SWAN; the ſwan is called Apollo's bird, for his colour, which is the emblem of ſincerity; his ſtrength is ſaid to lie in his wings, and is much borne in armoury, p. 13, n. 15.

SWEPE, uſed in ancient times to caſt ſtones into towns, and fortified places of the enemy, p. 4, n. 17.

T.

TALBOT; this dog is grateful, and loveth his maſter, in whoſe defence he wilfully puts himſelf in peril, p. 13, n. 26.

TENT, Tabernacle, or Pavillion. Tents were the chief habitation of the ancient Patriarchs, in the firſt ages of the world: ſuch kind of habitations beſt fit their uſes, for they are often removing off their ſeats to refreſh their cattle with change of paſture. Such is the manner of the Arabs at this day, having no cities, towns, or villages to inhabit, but the open field in tents, after the manner of ancient Scythians, p. 19, n. 21. Sable, a chevron between three tents, argent by the name of Tenton.

THUNDERBOLT, azure, Jupiter's thunderbolt in pale, or, inflamed at both ends, proper, ſhafted ſaltire-wiſe, and winged feſs-ways, argent, for the enſign of the Scythians, p. 18, n. 20. The bearing of lightning ſignifies the effecting of ſome weighty buſineſs with much celerity and force; in all ages this hath been reputed the moſt quick, forcible, and terrible, dart winged with fate, wherewith the Almighty ſtriketh where he pleaſeth.

TIERCE, is a term for a ſhield tierced, divided or ingrafted into three areas, p. 6, n. 26 to 33.

TINCTURE, is the hue and colour of any thing in coat-

coat-armour; and under this denomination may be included the two metals or and argent, or gold and silver, becauſe they are often repreſented yellow and white, and they themſelves bear thoſe colours.

TORTOISE, vert, a tortoiſe, paſſant argent, borne by the name of Gawdy. The tortoiſe is an amphibious creature, much eſteemed, as well for the beauty of its ſhell, as for the delicacy of its fleſh, p. 17, n. 13.

TOWER; argent, a tower, ſable, having a ſcaling ladder raiſed againſt it in bend, ſiniſter, or. The ladder thus raiſed againſt the tower may put us in mind to ſtand carefully upon our gard, who live in this world, as in a caſtle, continually aſſaulted by our ſpiritual and corporal enemies, that ceaſe not to plot and put in execution whatſoever tendeth our deſtruction, p. 19, n. 20.

TREFOILE, or three leaved graſs, is the emblem of perpetuity, ſignifying that the juſt man ſhall never wither, p. 1.

TRICORPORATED, is a lion with three bodies, iſſuing out of the three corners of the eſcutcheon, all meeting under one head in the feſs point, or; this device was borne by Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaſter, brother to king Edward I. p. 10, n. 16.

TRIPPING, proper for beaſts of chace, as paſſant for thoſe of prey, p. 10, n. 28.

COUNTER-TRIPPING, is when two beaſts are tripping, the one paſſing one way, and the other another, as the example, p. 13, n. 28.

TRESSURE, ſuppoſed to be half the breadth of the orle, and is borne flory and counterflory, ſometimes double and trebble, p. 9, n. 3.

TYGER; this beaſt is ſaid to be the emblem of ſwiftneſs, cruelty, revenge, and falſhood; for which reaſon the poets, when they would deſcribe an inhuman,

mer-

mercileſs perſon, ſay, he has ſucked the Hircanian tygers. It is reported, that thoſe who rob the tigreſs of her young, lay pieces of looking-glaſs in the way ſhe is to purſue them, where ſeeing herſelf ſhe ſtops and gives them time to eſcape. In the church of Thame in Oxfordſhire, is ſtill to be ſeen, argent, a tyger paſſant, regardant, gazing in a mirror or looking-glaſs, p. 11, n. 19.

U.

UNICORN, ſuppoſed to be a very beautiful beaſt, with a long twiſted horn on his forehead; its head and body like a horſe, but has cloven feet and hair under the chin, like a goat, tail like a lion, and is of a bay colour; but after the moſt diligent enquiry, made by the moſt judicious travellers in all parts of the world, there is no ſuch creature to be found, p. 13, n. 5.

V.

VAIR EN POINT, is a furr, with the cups ranged upon a line counterwiſe, or and azure, p. 11.

VAIR, ſays Colombier) is a fur uſed for lining the garments of great men; it conſiſted of pieces put together, made in the ſhape of little glaſs pots, which the furriers fitted to white furrs, and becauſe they were moſt frequently of an azure colour, thoſe who firſt ſettled the rule of this ſcience decreed, in relation to vair, that this furr, in its natural blazon, ſhould be always argent and azure, p. 11.

VAMBRACED, ſignifies an arm habited in armour. Gules, three dexter arms vambrac'd in the feſs-point, proper, by the name of Armſtrong. This coat is very well adapted to the bearer's name, and ſerves to denote a man of excellent conduct and valour, p. 4, n. 34.

VERRY, a line of partition, p. 1.

VERRY, this furr, which is termed Verry, always conſiſts of four diſtinct colours, whoſe names muſt be mentioned in the blazon, as thus, he beareth verry or, azure, ſable, gules. &c. p. 11.

VERRY, a bordure, p. 7, n. 8.

VERDOY. The term Verdoy, ſignifies a bordure to be charged with any kind of vegetables, whereof this is verdoy of eight trefoils, p. 7, n. 12.

VESTU, is when an ordinary has ſome diviſion in it only by lines, and ſignifies cloathed, as if ſome garment were laid upon it. Thus, when it is laid on the middle, it is abſolutely called Veſtu, without any addition, p. 19, n. 1. But if it happens to be on either ſide, the ſame is expreſſed a Veſtu dexter, cloathed on the right ſide, or a Veſtu ſiniſter, cloathed on the left, p. 19, n. 2.

VOIDED, is when an ordinary has nothing but an edge to ſhew its form; all the inward part ſuppoſed to be cut out or evacuated, ſo that the field appears through, therefore it is needleſs to expreſs the colour or metal of the voided part, becauſe it muſt of courſe be that of the field, p. 6, n. 27.

VOIDERS. Theſe figures are formed like the flanches and flaſques, yet they differ from both, as being always leſs, and are ſaid to be given as a reward to a gentlewoman, for ſervice done by her to the prince, p. 9, n. 7.

VOL, among the French heralds, ſignifies both the wings of a bird borne in armoury, as being the whole that makes the flight, p. 9, n. 16.

Note, when only a ſingle wing is borne in an arms, it is blazoned a demi-vol.

VOLANT. Thus we term any bird that is flying, p. 9, n. 12.

VUL-

VULNED, ſignifies wounded and the blood dropping therefrom, as is repreſented on the breaſts of the examples, p. 11, n. 25. Likewiſe a heart vulned, p. 9, n. 18.

W.

WAVY, or Undy, the latter from the French ondé, that is, repreſenting the waves rolling, alſo a line of partition, p. 1.

WATER-BOUGET, being anciently uſed by ſoldiers to fetch water to the camp, p. 4, n. 25.

WEEL, this inſtrument is uſed to catch fiſh, p. 4, n. 12.

WHARROW-SPINDLE, this inſtrument is ſometimes uſed by women to ſpin as they walk, ſticking the diſtaff in their girdle, and whirling the ſpindle round, pendant at the thread, p. 4, n. 13.

WOLF, is a cruel, ravenous, and watchful creature, able to endure hunger longer than any other beaſt; but when preſſed by it, breaks out and tears the firſt flock it meets with, and is therefore compared to a reſolute commander, who having been long beſieged, being at laſt reduced to famine, makes a deſperate ſally upon his enemies, and drives all before him; having vanquiſhed his oppoſers, returns into his garriſon laden with honours, plunder, and proviſions, p. 13, n. 10.

WREATH, an attire for the head, made of linen or ſilk, of two different tinctures, beginning with the metal, and ending with the colour, p. 12, n. 28.

WYVERN, is a kind of flying ſerpent, the upper part reſembling a dragon, and the lower an adder or ſnake; ſome derive it from vipera, and ſo make it a winged viper; others ſay it owes its being to the heralds, and can boaſt no other creation, p. 11. n. 24.

THE USE OF

ARMS AND ARMORY,

WITH

RULES OF BLAZON,

AND

MARSHALLING COAT ARMOURS.

THE occaſion of the riſe of arms was undoubtedly that order which their uſe produced; the conſequences of confuſion being generally rule and order: as mens ſufferings naturally leſſen them, to avoid all inconveniences by which they have ſuffered. Thus entered national enſigns, for the better regulation of armies, &c. and alſo all manner of perſonal diſtinctions in war, for the diſtinguiſhing of chiefs, and conſiderable commanders, being devices on their ſhields, &c. pointing out their perſons to thoſe under their command; and alſo diſtinguiſhing themſelves one from another, which without ſome ſuch marks could not effectually be, their perſons being obſcured by the armours they wore. It is obſervable that the ancients, for the moſt part, made choice of lions, tygers, dragons, and horrible chimeras, or elſe of ſuch animals as ſerpents, foxes,

foxes, owls, &c. or ſuch figures as might repreſent ſagacity, cunning, or ſtratagem, according to their own various diſpoſitions, thereby meaning to menace and terrify their enemies, by ſetting forth their magnanimous and politick qualities; for, as it is certain, that every like adheres to its like; ſo even in caſes of this nature, mankind is naturally delighted with things or animals like themſelves, or whoſe predominant diſpoſitions or qualities accord with their own; and from theſe the alluding qualities and intendments of theſe ancient aſſumptions have been frequently termed hieroglyphicks, &c.

TOURNAMENTS.

Tournaments, Juſtings, Tiltings, &c. were honourable exerciſes formerly uſed by all perſons of note that deſired to gain reputation in feats of arms, from the king to the private gentleman; and derived their name from Tourner, a French word (to run round) becauſe to be expert in theſe military exerciſes, much agility, both of horſe and man, was requiſite, they riding round a ring, or turning often, as there was occaſion.

Their manner of aſſembling was thus: The time and place being appointed, challenges were ſent abroad for ſuch who deſired to ſignalize themſelves at the liſts, and proper rewards, prepared for the victorious, which drew a great concourſe from all parts; it was the cuſtom of thoſe who went to theſe exerciſes to be in a compleat military equipage, with arms on their ſhields and ſurcoats, and capariſons on their horſes; their eſquires riding before, carrying their tilting ſpears, with their pennons of arms at them; as alſo the helmets to be worn in the exerciſe, adorned with wreaths of ſilk, being of the tinctures of the arms and their liveries, and thereon the creſt.

When

When a knight, &c. came near the barriers where the juſtings were to be held, he blew an horn or trumpet, at which the heralds there attending came forth and received his name, armorial bearings, and other proofs of his nobility, which they recorded in their books; from whence came heraldry, or the art of blazon, which ſignifies a regular deſcription of arms in their proper turns.

The two contenders being let in at ſeveral barriers, mounted on the ableſt horſes, they, after performing the uſual ceremonies, and paying their reſpects to the ſovereign or judges, as alſo to ladies, they took their ſeveral ſtations; and being thus in readineſs, when the trumpets ſounded, they both, at the ſame time, couched their lances, and ſpurring their horſes, ran fierecely one againſt another, in ſuch manner that their ſpears points lighting upon each other's armour, gave a terrible ſhock, and generally flew in pieces.

If neither party received any damage, they uſually ran three heats, which was accounted very honourable; but if a man was beaten off his horſe, ſhaken in the ſaddle, let fall his lance, loſt any piece of his armour, or hurt his adverſary's horſe, all theſe were diſgraces.

Theſe tournaments firſt began in Germany, in the tenth century, and became afterwards a general practice.

CROISADES.

The ſecond grand occaſion of the improvement of heraldry to its preſent perfection, was the croiſades, which were expeditions to the wars in the Holy Land againſt the infidels, begun in the year 1096, on which account they bore ſeveral new figures, heretofore unknown in arms, ſuch as bezants, martlets, alerons, eſcallop

callop ſhells, &c. beſides great numbers of croſſes, variouſly formed, which are to be ſeen in arms all Europe over.

In proceſs of time, theſe tokens, which we call arms, became remunerations for ſervices, and were beſtowed by emperors, kings, princes, generals, and chief commanders in the field, upon martial men, anſwerable to their worthy acts; the remembrance whereof could not be better preſerved to poſterity than by theſe kinds of honourable rewards; and though at firſt they were taken up at any gentleman's pleaſure, yet hath that liberty for many ages been denied; no one being by the laws of gentility, allowed the bearing thereof, but thoſe that are entitled thereto by deſcent, grant, or purchaſe. The common people are denied the uſe of them by the laws of all well-governed nations.

TOMBS and MONUMENTS,

Are no leſs compriſed within the cognizance of the ſcience of heraldry, than other ſolemn functions; for as it is the part of heralds to range men in their due ſtations, and to appoint them their proper coats of arms whilſt living, ſo it belongs to them to regulate what ceremonies are to be obſerved at their funerals, and what memorials erected to them after their death. The moſt ancient, and even the moſt barbarous nations, paid this honour to the deceaſed, as believing it an inducement to others to perform glorious actions, and a reſpect indiſpenſable to be paid to thoſe who had been an example of virtue whilſt ſurving in this world.

Of all nations, none exceed the Romans in the magnificence of their monuments; all the great roads about their city were adorned with coſtly ſtructures; for they did not then bury in their temples, reſerving them only for the ſervice of their gods; nor was it the cuſtom to bury in churches for ſome centuries after the goſpel had

diſ-

diſpelled the darkneſs of idolatry. In proceſs of time it was brought up to bury in churches, and then all families of note appointed the place of repoſe for them and their ſucceſſors, and erected ſtately monuments, adorned with figures, coat-armour, and epitaphs. That there might be ſome diſtinctive marks between the ſeveral perſons ſo interred, the ancients eſtabliſhed certain rules, which were then obſerved upon ſuch occaſions.

Kings and Princes, however they died, were repreſented on their tombs in their armour, with their eſcutcheons, crowns, creſts, ſupporters, and all other marks of royalty.

Knights and Gentlemen could not have their effigies after that manner, unleſs they loſt their lives in battle, or died within their own lordſhips.

Thoſe who died in battle on the victorious party, were repreſented with their ſwords naked, the point upwards on the dexter ſide, and their ſhield on the left, their helmets on their heads.

Thoſe who died priſoners were repreſented on their tombs, without ſpurs, helmet, or ſword.

Such as died in battle on the vanquiſhed ſide, were to be repreſented without their coat over their armour, their ſword in the ſcabbard, their vizor lifted up, their hands joined on the breaſt, and their feet reſting on a dead lion.

The ſon of a general or governor of a ſtrong hold, if he died when the place was beſieged, though ever ſo young, was repreſented in compleat armour, his head reſting on a helmet inſtead of a pillow.

If a gentleman had ſerved in armies during the moſt of his life, and in his old age became a religious man, he was repreſented on the lower part in compleat armour, and above in the habit of the order he profeſſed.

If

If a gentleman or knight, who had been killed in ſingle combat, had ſuch a monument, he was to be in complete armour, with his battle-axe out of his arms, lying by him, and his left arm croſſed upon his right.

On the contrary, the victor was led in triumph to the church, to give thanks to God; and when he died, he was repreſented on his tomb armed at all points, his battle-axe in his arms, with his right arm acroſs over the left.

But if any perſon had been accuſed of treaſon, murder, a rape, or being an incendiary, inſtead of being honourably interred, he was treated in the vileſt manner, his arms broken, and his body dragged on a hurdle, and caſt out to be devoured by the fowls of the air, or hung upon a gallows.

Notwithſtanding all theſe rules, by degrees, every one is come to erect what monument he pleaſes, and to place thereon any figures, and in what poſture he likes beſt. This may ſuffice to ſhew what was the practice when order was obſerved; many examples whereof are to be ſeen in churches, &c. at this day.

ARMS,

Are tokens of grandeur and ſovereignty; for which reaſon, princes, to expreſs their authority and power, cauſe them to be ſtampt on their coin, and ſhew them on their colours, ſtandards, banners, coaches, ſhields, ſeals, &c.

ARMS.

Being placed upon the fronts, and other parts of noble and ancient ſeats, ſhew travellers to whom they did formerly belong, and oftentimes whoſe they at preſent are; they inform us alſo, who were the founders and benefactors of ancient abbies, churches, and other

religious houſes; alſo colleges, as thoſe in our two famous univerſities, and other public buildings, ſuch as hoſpitals, alms-houſes, &c. ſo frequent in our kingdom.

ARMS of COMMUNITY,

Are thoſe of biſhopricks, cities, univerſities, academies, ſocieties, companies, and other bodies corporate.

ASSUMPTIVE ARMS,

Are ſuch as a man of his proper right may aſſume, with the approbation of his ſovereign, and of the herald. As if a man being no gentleman of blood, or coat-armour; or elſe being a gentleman of blood and coat-armour, ſhall captivate, or take priſoner in lawful war, any gentleman, nobleman, or prince, (as ſays Sir John Ferne) he may bear the ſhield of that priſoner, and enjoy it to him and his heirs for ever.

ARMS of ALLIANCE,

Are ſuch as (when heireſſes marry into families) are taken up by their iſſue, to ſhew their deſcent paternal and maternal; and by this means the memory of many ancient and noble families, extinct in the male line, is preſerved and conveyed to poſterity: which is one of the principal reaſons of marſhalling ſeveral coats pertaining to diſtinct families in one ſhield.

ARMS of ADOPTION,

Are thoſe which you take from another family, to be quartered with your paternal ones; for inſtance, the laſt of a family may by will adopt a ſtranger to poſſeſs his name, eſtate, and arms, and thereby continue the name and grandeur of his family in the world, after his deceaſe. Note, it is to be obſerved, that if the

adopted

adopted ſtranger be of more noble blood and family than the adopter, he is not obliged by the teſtament to diſuſe his own name or arms; but if he be inferior, he is obliged to leave his own name, as alſo his proper arms, except he will marſhall them after the arms of the adopter.

ARMS called, ORIGINAL, PRINCIPAL, and PATERNAL,

Are ſuch as are tranſmitted from the firſt obtainer to his ſon, grandſon, or great grandſon, &c. then they are arms of a perfect and compleat nobility, began in the grandfather, or great-grandfather (as heralds ſay) growing in the ſon, compleat in the grandſon, or rather great grandſon, from which riſes the diſtinction of gentlemen of blood in the grandſon, or great grandſon; and from the laſt, gentlemen of anceſtry.

OF BLAZON.

This ſcience, according to Johnſon, is merely to deſcribe the things borne in proper arms according to their ſeveral geſtures, poſitions, and tinctures; in which care ought to be particularly obſerved, becauſe the adding or omitting any part is oftimes an alteration of the coat.

In blazon the following rules are to be carefully obſerved:

Firſt, in blazoning a coat you muſt ever begin with the field; then the lines wherewith it is divided, whether per pale, feſs, bend, &c. as alſo the difference of the line, whether it be indented, ingrailed, &c. then proceed to the next immediate charge. By an immediate charge, is meant, when there is more than one; that which lieth next the field, and neareſt the centre, muſt be firſt named; and then thoſe which are moſt re-

mote; for example, azure, a creſcent between three ſtars, argent; thus the creſcent is firſt named as being next the centre of the field, ſee p. 15, n. 21.

When colour and metal are placed ſeveral times, one upon the other, as p. 14, n. 13. Azure, on a chevron; Or, between three bezants, as many pallets, gules. Note, here the chevron is named firſt after the field, becauſe it is neareſt the centre; and as the pallets lie upon the chevron, ſo they are moſt remote from the field, and muſt be laſt named.

A repetition of words muſt be avoided in blazoning a coat, ſuch as the words of, or, and, with, is accounted a great fault, for tautology ſhould be particularly avoided; as for example, he beareth Or, on a ſaltire azure, nine lozenges of the firſt; and not Or, on a ſaltire azure nine lozenges Or; becauſe the word Or is then named twice. But be careful, that by endeavouring to be conciſe you are not myſterious; and that you omit nothing which ought to be mentioned; becauſe a different form in blazoning makes the arms ceaſe to be the ſame.

In compoſing arms, metals, and colours together; which was introduced, as well to repreſent them at a greater diſtance, as to imitate the military caſſock of the antients, who embroidered their titia, or cloth of gold and ſilver, with figures in colours of ſilk, and their coloured ſilk, on the contrary with gold and ſilver; and hence it is, that there is a general rule, that metal ſhall never be placed upon metal, nor colour upon colour.

CHARGES.

In blazoning of charges, be they of what nature or kind ſoever, whether animate or inanimate, if you perceive them to be of the natural and proper colour of the

the creatures, or things they repreſent, you muſt always term them, proper, and not argent, or, gules, or by the like terms of this ſcience, which always give place to definitions more natural.

ORDINARIES.

In blazoning of ordinaries formed of ſtrait lines, you muſt only name the ordinary, without making mention of the ſtraitneſs of the line whereof it is compoſed; for example, p. 5, n. 8. argent a bend azure; but if the ordinary, &c. ſhould be ingrailed, Wavy, Nebuly, Imbattiled, &c. it muſt not be omitted; for example, p. 14. n. 12. ermine on a chevron engrailed, three eſtoils argent.

ANIMALS.

As to lions, tygers, bears, leopards, boars, wolves, dragons, and all ravenous beaſts, their teeth and claws, or talons, are called their arms, becauſe they are their weapons of defence and offence; ſo when they are of a different tincture from their bodies, then the colour muſt be named; and when their tongues are the colour of their arms, then they are ſaid to be languid, as a lion argent, armed and languid, gules.

Among ſuch beaſts as by nature are milder, and by cuſtom more ſociable, may be reckoned the bull, ox, goat, ram, &c. which are endowed by nature with weapons, as horns, which together with their hoofs, are very often different from their bodies; we then ſay armed and hoofed, or unguled of ſuch or ſuch tinctures.

As to deer, who being by nature timorous and without courage, are ſuppoſed to wear their lofty antlers, not as weapons but ornaments; therefore, in blazon we ſay attired.

And

And as to the dog, there are of divers kinds, bred up to divers exerciſes and games; ſo that the firſt conſideration is what kind of dog is borne, what ſport he ſeems fitted for, and hence the particular terms of beating, courſing, ſcenting, &c. are very proper if the dog be found in geſtures ſuitable to their ſeveral exerciſes.

BIRDS.

When in blazoning, birds of prey, as the eagle, vulture, hawk, kite, owl, &c. all whoſe weapons, viz. beaks and talons, are termed arms, we then ſay armed and membered ſo and ſo, when they differ in colour from the body.

But when you meet with ſwans, geeſe, ducks, cranes, herons, cormorants, &c. which are a kind of river fowl, and have no talons, inſtead of armed, you muſt ſay beaked and membered; the laſt term ſignifying the leg of any fowl, as the feet of ſwans, geeſe, ducks, &c. are webbed, and in ſome meaſure reſemble the palm of a man's hand; ſo in blazon they are ſometimes termed palmipedes.

In blazoning the cock you muſt ſay, armed, creſted, and jelloped: the term armed, ſignifies his beak and ſpurs; that of creſted denotes his comb, and that of jelloped, his wattles; when his comb, beak, wattles, and ſpurs, are of a different tincture from his body, then in blazon they muſt be named; for inſtance, azure, a cock; argent, armed; creſted, and jelloped, gules.

As to the falcon, this bird is carried in the ſame poſtures as the eagle, ſo hath the ſame terms, except when with hood, bells, virols, (or rings) and leiſhes: in blazon, he is ſaid to be hooded, belled, jeſſed, and leiſhed, and the colours thereof muſt be named.

FISHES.

FISHES.

Fiſhes, of which there are many voracious, &c. but the terms differ not ſo much in their variety of actions as of beaſts; if ſwimming, naiant, hauriant, &c. if feeding, vorant, as ſwallowing all whole; when the fins of fiſhes are of a different tincture from their bodies, they are then ſaid to be finned of ſuch a colour, naming it, as a dolphin proper, finned Or.

HEAVENLY BODIES.

Should the bearing be of any Heavenly body, ſuch as a planet, &c. your firſt conſideration is, in what ſtate or condition ſuch planet appears to be, as the ſun, whether in his meridian, or eclipſe; or the moon, whether in her increaſe or decreaſe, &c. and ſo ſuit your deſcriptions in proper aſtronomical terms: for as this is a rule, all blazons are the more elegant when dreſſed in the proper terms of the ſeveral arts or ſcience which the figures to be deſcribed are of, or belonging to; ſo you take care not to omit any armorial term neceſſary to be uſed, as ſuch definition is to paſs for blazon. Thus is the coat of St. Clere, azure; the ſun in his meredian, proper.

TREES and VEGETABLES.

When you meet with any kinds of trees, or their parts, or any vegetables or their parts, you muſt obſerve, firſt, in what condition it ſeems to appear, as whether ſpread, or blaſted; what kind of tree, whether bearing fruit or not; if a part only, what part; whether the trunk, branches, fruit, or leaves; if the former, whether ſtanding or not; if not, what manner it ſeems to have been falled; whether eradicated or torn up by the roots; ſee p. 16, n. 22. If the bearing con-

conſiſts of members, as its branches, fruit, or leaves only; whether with fruits, or withered, or ſimply alone, whether ſlipt, as p. 9, n. 19. Pendent, dropping, or erect and vaulting; which two laſt hold good for all kinds of flowers or grain, when borne ſimply or on their ſtalks.

Man, and the parts of his body, are frequently charges in coat-armour; as to which, theſe conſiderations follow. Firſt, as is ſaid of other things, whether he is borne whole, or in part; if whole, in what kind of geſtures or actions; alſo whether naked or habited; if the latter, after what manner, as whether ruſtic, in armour, or in robes, &c.

MARSHALLING.

Marſhalling in this ſcience is an orderly diſpoſing of ſundry coat-armours, pertaining to diſtinct families, marſhalled on account of deſcent, marriage, alliance, gifts of the ſovereign, adoption, &c. The exterior ornaments are the helmet, mantle, creſts, ſupporters, ſcroll, and motto.

Such coats as betoken marriage, do repreſent either a match ſingle or hereditary. By a ſingle match is meant the conjoining of the coat-armours of a man and a woman, deſcended of diſtinct families, in one eſcutcheon pale-ways; the man bears his coat on the dexter ſide of the eſcutcheon, as being more worthy, from the ſiniſter part, that is alloted to the woman, or the inferior, ſee the example, p. 11, n. 3. Note, ſometimes in blazon, the man and woman are called baron and femme.

When a man marries an heireſs, and has iſſue by her, it is in his choice whether he will ſtill bear her coat impaled, or in an eſcutcheon of pretence upon his own; becauſe he pretendeth (God giveth life to ſuch

his

his iſſue) to bear the ſame coat of his wife to him and to his heirs, p. 11, n. 4.

Moreover, the heir of thoſe two inheritors ſhall bear theſe two hereditary coats of his father and mother to himſelf and his heirs quarterly; the father's in the firſt and fourth, the mother's in the ſecond and third quarters, to ſhew that the inheritance, as well of the poſſeſſions, as of the coat-armours, are inveſted in them and their poſterity; ſee p. 16, n. 6. Note, if the wife be no heir, neither her huſband nor child ſhall have further to do with her coat, than to ſet up the ſame in their houſe paleways, to ſhew the father's match with ſuch a family.

Concerning the orderly bearing of coat-armours paleways in one eſcutcheon. Note, that Gerard Leigh making mention of the marſhalling of divers femmes with one baron; he ſays, if a man do marry two wives, the firſt wife ſhall be placed on the ſiniſter ſide on the chief part; and the ſecond wife's coat on the baſe impaled with the huſband, p. 11, n. 5.

A R M S,

Of a man and his three wives; the two firſt tierced in chief with his own, and the third in baſe, p. 11, n. 6.

A R M S,

Of a man and his four wives; the two firſt tierced in chief, the third and fourth in baſe, p. 11, n. 7.

A R M S,

Of a man and his five wives; his own in the middle, with his three firſt on the dexter ſide, and the fourth and fifth on the ſiniſter, p. 11, n. 8.

ARMS,

Of a man and his ſix wives; his own in the middle, with his three firſt on the dexter ſide, and the other three on the ſiniſter, p. 11, n. 9.

ARMS,

Of a man and his ſeven wives; his own in the middle, with his four firſt on the dexter ſide, and the other three on the ſiniſter, p. 11, n. 10.

Note, that theſe forms of impalings are meant of hereditary coats, whereby the huſband ſtood in expectancy of advancing his family, through the poſſibility of receiving iſſue, that ſo thoſe hereditary poſſeſſions of his wife might be united to his patrimony.

ARMS of a WIDOW,

Is to impale the arms of her late huſband on the dexter ſide of the paternal coat of her anceſtor upon a lozenge, p. 11, n. 11.

If a maiden, or dowager lady of quality marry a commoner, or a nobleman inferior to her rank, their coats of arms muſt be ſet aſide of one another in two ſeperate eſcutcheons; as the lady does ſtill retain, not only her title and rank, but even her maiden or widow appellation; ſhe muſt therefore continue her arms in a maiden or widow's eſcutcheon, which is a lozenge, placed on the ſiniſter ſide of her huſband's; and the lady's arms ornamented according to her title.

ARMS,

Of a widow, being an heireſs, in an eſcutcheon of pretence, over thoſe of her late huſband, in a lozenge, p. 11, n. 12.

ARMS,

Of a wife, and her two huſbands; the firſt in chief; the

the ſecond in baſe, impaled on the dexter ſide of her own, p. 11, n. 13.

ARMS of a BATCHELOR,

And whilſt he remains ſuch, he may quarter his paternal coat with other coats, if any right to him belongs; but may not impale it till he is married, p 11, n. 1.

ARMS of a MAID,

Is to bear the coat of her anceſtor in a lozenge, p. 11, n. 2. Note, if her father did bear any difference in his coat, the ſame ought to be continued, for by that mark of cadency of her father's, will be known of what branch ſhe is from.

When a coat of arms, ſurrounded with a bordure, is marſhalled paleways with another, then that part of the bordure which is next the other coat impaled with it, muſt be omitted, ſee p. 11, n. 14. But if a bordured coat be marſhalled with other coats quarterly, then no part of the bordure muſt be omitted, ſee p. 11, n. 15.

ARMS of a BISHOP.

Such as have a function eccleſiaſtical, and are preferred to the honour of paſtoral juriſdiction, are ſaid to be knit in nuptial bands of love and care for the cathedral churches whereof they are ſuperintendants; therefore, their paternal coat is marſhalled on the left ſide of the eſcutcheon, giving the pre-eminence of the right ſide to the arms of their ſee, as the example, p. 16, n. 24.

ARMS of a KNIGHT of the GARTER.

If married, the arms of his wife muſt be placed in a diſtinct ſhield, becauſe his own is ſurrounded with the enſign of that order; for though the huſband may give his equal half of the eſcutcheon, and hereditary ho-

nour, yet he cannot ſhare his temporary order of knighthood with her, ſee the example, p. 16, n. 25.

When a ſhield is divided into many parts, then it ſhews the bearer's alliance to ſeveral families: and it is to be obſerved, that in all marſhalled arms, quarterly, with coats of alliance, the paternal coat is always placed in the firſt quarter, as p. 16, n. 6.

When a coat is borne with four or more quarterings, and any one or more of thoſe quarterings are again divided into two or more coats, then ſuch quarter is termed a grand quarter, and is ſaid to be quarterly, or counter-quartered.

Note; having gone through the introduction, rules of blazon, and marſhalling; it will be neceſſary to bring the theory into practice, which by obſerving the following examples, will enable the young ſtudent in armory to have a true knowledge of the moſt uſeful terms, rules, &c. that are uſed in the ſcience of heraldry.

PLATE XIV.

No. 1. He beareth, argent, on a chief gules, two mullets pierced Or, by the name of St. John.

N. 2. He beareth, argent, a feſs in chief, three lozenges ſable, by the name of Aſton.

N. 3. He beareth, Or, two barrs, azure, a chief quarterly, azure and gules, on the firſt two flowers de lis, Or; the ſecond a lion paſſant gardant of the laſt; the third as the ſecond; the fourth as the firſt, by the name of Manners. Note; the term on the firſt, is to be underſtood on the field of the firſt quarter; the ſecond, is the field of the ſecond quarter charged, of the laſt; that is, of the laſt colour or metal, which is Or; the third as the ſecond; fourth as the firſt,

firſt, which ſignifies the third quarter as the ſecond, and the fourth quarter as the firſt.

N. 4. Gules, a chief argent; on the lower part thereof a cloud, the ſun's reſplendant rays thereout iſſuing, proper, by the name of Leſone.

N. 5. He beareth, ermine, on a canton, ſable, a harp argent, by the name of Fraunces.

N. 6. He bears, argent, on a quarter gules, a ſpear in bend Or, by the name of Knight.

N. 7. He beareth, argent, on a feſſe, ſable, three mullets Or, by the name of Clive.

N. 8. He beareth, azure, a feſſe imbattled between ſix eſtoils Or, by the name of Tryon.

N. 9. He beareth Or, on a feſſe between two chevrons ſable, three croſs-croſſets of the firſt, by the name of Walpole.

Note, of the firſt, is of the colour or metal of the field, which is always mentioned firſt.

N. 10. He beareth, argent, a feſſe and canton gules, by the name of Woodvile.

N. 11. He beareth ermine, three lozenges in feſſe, ſable, by the name of Pigot.

N. 12. He beareth ermine, on a chevron engrailed azure, three eſtoils argent, by the name of Smyth.

N. 13. He beareth azure on a chevron Or, between three bezants, as many pallets gules, by the name of Hope.

N. 14. He beareth ermine, a chevron couped, ſable, by the name of Jones.

N. 15. He bears azure, a chevron, engrailed, voided Or, by the name of Dudley.

N. 16. He beareth ſable, a chevron between two couples-cloſe, accompanied with three cinquefoils Or, by the name of Renton.

N. 17. He beareth gules, a chevron between ten cinquefoils,

quefoils, four, two, one, two and one argent, by the name of Barkley.

N. 18. He beareth ſable, two lions paws iſſuing out of the dexter and ſiniſter baſe points, erected chevron ways, argent, armed gules, by the name of Frampton.

N. 19. He beareth ſable a bend Or, between ſix fountains, proper, by the name of Stourton.

N. 20. He beareth argent, on a bend, gules cottiſed ſable, three pair of wings, conjoined and inverted of the firſt, by the name of Wingfield.

N. 21. He beareth ſable a bend counter-flory, argent, by the name of Highlord.

N. 22. He beareth ſable, a bend and chief Or.

N. 23. He bears argent, two bends raguled ſable, the lower one rebated at the top, by the name of Wagſtaff.

Note, the term rebated ſignifies the top, or point of a weapon to be broken off, as the example.

N. 24. He beareth ſable, a bend of lozenges between two cottiſſes argent, by the name of Puckring.

N. 25. He beareth argent, three bugle-horns in bend gules, garniſhed and ſtringed vert, by the name of Hunter.

N. 26. He beareth vert on a pale, radiant, Or, a lion rampant, ſable, by the name of O'Hara.

N. 27. He beareth argent, on a pale, between two leopards faces, ſable, three creſcents, by the name of ———

N. 28. He beareth argent, a pale and chief ſable, by the name of Mendorf.

N. 29. He beareth ſable, a key erected in pale Or, between two pallets erminoiſe, by the name of Knot.

N. 30. He beareth argent, three pallets wavy, gules, by the name of Downes.

N. 31.

N. 31. He beareth gules, three tilting ſpears, erected pale-ways Or, heads argent, by the name of Amherſt.

N. 32. He beareth azure three leopards faces in pale Or, by the name of Snigg.

N. 33. He bears argent, on a pile engrailed azure three creſcents of the firſt, by the name of Dalliſon.

N. 34. He beareth ſable, a pile argent, ſurmounted of a chevron gules, by the name of Dyxton.

N. 35. He beareth argent, three piles, one iſſuant out of the chief between two others reverſed, ſable, by the name of Hulſe.

PLATE XV.

N. 1. He beareth ſable, on a croſs within a bordure, both engrailed Or, five pellets, by the name of Greville.

N. 2. He beareth gules, a croſs of lozenges between four roſes argent, by the name of Packer.

N. 3. He beareth argent, a croſs ſable, a treſſure of half fleur-de-lis, between four mullets pierced of the ſecond, (that is of the ſecond colour mentioned) which is ſable, by the name of Atkins.

N. 4. He beareth Or, a croſs vert, on a bend over all gules, three fleur-de-lis of the firſt, by the name of Berenger.

N. 5. He beareth azure, five eſcallop-ſhells in croſs Or, by the name of Barker.

N. 6. He beareth ſable, a ſhin-bone in pale, ſurmounted of another in feſs, (or croſs) argent, by the name of Baines.

N. 7. He beareth ermine, on a croſs quartered, pierced, argent, four mill-rinds ſable, by the name of Turner.

N. 8. He beareth party per feſſe, ſable and argent, a pale,

pale, counterchanged; on every piece of the firſt a trefoile ſlipped of the ſecond, by the name of Simeon.

N. 9. He beareth Or on a ſaltire raguled, gules, five croſs-croſlets fitchy of the firſt, by the name of Rich.

N. 10. He beareth gules, a ſaltire between four creſcents Or, by the name of Kinnard.

N. 11, He beareth gyrony of four, argent and gules, a ſaltire between as many croſs-croſlets, all counterchanged, by the name of Twiſden.

N. 12. He beareth gules, a ſaltire Or, over all a croſs engrailed ermine, by the name of Prince.

N. 13. He beareth party per ſaltire, gules and Or, in pale two garbs, and in feſs as many roſes, all counterchanged, by the name of Hilborne.

N. 14. He beareth ſable, two ſhin-bones ſaltire-ways, the ſiniſter furmounted of the dexter, by the name of Newton.

N. 15. He beareth gules, five marlions wings in ſaltire argent, by the name of Porter.

N. 16. He beareth Or, three cloſets-wavy, gules, by the name of Drummond.

N. 17. He beareth azure, two bars counter-embattled ermine, by the name of Burnaby.

N. 18. He beareth Or, two bars, gemells ſable, in chief, three pellets, by the name of Hildeſley.

N. 19. He beareth argent, three barrs-gemells, azure, on a chief gules, a barulet indented, Or, by the name of Haydon.

N. 20. He beareth ſable, three leopards heads jeſſant, fleur-de-lis Or, by the name of Morley.

N. 21. He beareth azure, a creſcent between three mullets argent, by the name of Arbuthnot. Note, the following fourteen coats are collected to ſhew how

how uſeful the points of the eſcutcheon are in blazon, which the learner will find in his practice of this ſcience.

N. 22. He beareth ſable, three ſwords barr-ways, their points towards the ſiniſter part of the eſcutcheon, argent, the hilts and pommels Or, by the name of Rawlyns.

N. 23. He beareth gules, three ſwords barr-ways, their points towards the dexter part of the ſhield, hilted Or, by the name of Chute.

N. 24. He beareth gules, three ſwords conjoined at the pummels in feſs, their points extended into the corners of the eſcutcheon, argent, by the name of Stapleton.

N. 25. He beareth ſable, three ſwords, their points meeting in baſe, hilted Or, by the name of Paulet.

N. 26. He beareth Or, three ſwords, one in feſs ſurmounted of the other two in ſaltire points upwards between a dexter hand in chief, and a heart in baſe gules, by the name of Ewart.

N. 27. He beareth ſable, three ſwords pale-ways, two with their points downward, and the middlemoſt upwards, by the name of Rawline.

N. 28. He beareth azure, three ſwords, one in pale, point upward, ſurmounted of the other two, placed ſaltire-ways, points downward, argent, by the name of Norton.

N. 29. He beareth ſable, a feſs Or, between two ſwords; that in chief points upwards, the other downwards, both in pale argent, hilted of the ſecond, by the name of Gwyn.

N. 30. He beareth azure, one ray of the ſun iſſuing out of the dexter corner of the eſcutcheon bend-ways, proper, by the name of Aldam.

N. 31. He beareth azure, a pile inverted in bend, ſiniſter Or, by the name of Kagg.

N. 32. He beareth argent, a tripple pile, flory on the tops iſſuing out of the ſiniſter baſe, in bend towards the dexter corner, ſable.

N. 33. He beareth ſable, a goſhawk argent, perching upon a ſtock, fixed in baſe, jeſſed and belled Or, by the name of Weele.

N. 34. He beareth gules, a bend way argent, in the ſiniſter chief point, a falcon ſtanding on a perch Or, by the name of Hawkeridge.

N. 35. He beareth Or, a dexter arm, iſſuing from the ſiniſter feſs-point out of a cloud, proper, holding a croſs-croſlet fitchy, azure.

PLATE XVI.

N. 1. He beareth gules, three lions gambs eraſed argent, by the name of Newdigate.

N. 2. He beareth party per ſaltire, ſable and ermine, a lion rampant Or, armed and langued, gules, by the name of Grafton.

N. 3. He beareth azure, the ſun in his meredian, by the name of St. Clare.

N. 4. He beareth argent, a lion rampant, gules, debruiſed by a feſs azure, between four eſtoils iſſuing out of as many creſcents of the ſecond, by the name of Dillon.

N. 5. He beareth argent, on a chevron ſable, between three oak-leaves proper, as many bezants, on a chief gules, a ſea-mew between two anchors erected of the firſt, by the name of Monox.

N. 6. He beareth quarterly, firſt and fourth, azure, a pale argent, ſecond and third, gules, a bend argent.

N. 7. He beareth argent, three cinquefoils, gules, by the name of Darcey.

N. 8.

N. 8. He beareth Or, ſix annulets, three, two, and one ſable, by the name of Lowther.

N. 9. He beareth gules, nine arrows Or, each three, two ſaltirewiſe and one in pale, banded together with a ribbon, feathered and headed argent, by the name of Bieſt.

N. 10. He beareth gules, five croſs-croſlets, fitchy in croſs, between four eſcallop-ſhells Or, by the name of Tounſon.

N. 11. He beareth azure, three hautboys between as many croſs-croſlets Or, by the name of Bourden.

N. 12. He beareth azure, a ſalamander Or, in flames proper, by the name of Cennino.

N. 13. He beareth party per chevron, argent and gules, a creſcent counterchanged, by the name of Chapman.

N. 14. He beareth party per ſaltire Or and ſable, a border counterchanged, by the name of Shorter.

N. 15. He beareth quarterly Or and azure, a croſs of four lozenges between as many annulets counterchanged, by the name of Peacock.

N. 16. He beareth argent, a chevron gules, between three ſcorpions reverſed, ſable, by the name of Cole.

N. 17. He beareth argent, a feſs engrailed between three ſcorpions erected, ſable, by the name of Colle.

N. 18. He beareth ſable, three ſcaling ladders in bend argent, by the name of Shipſtowe.

N. 19. He beareth ſable, a falcon Or, his wings expanded, truſſing a mallard argent, on a chief of the latter, a croſs botone, gules, by the name of Madden.

N. 20. He beareth argent, on a chevron azure, be-

tween three trefoils ſlipped party per pale, gules and Aert, as many bezants, by the name of Row.

N. 21. He beareth gules, three dexter arms conjoined at the ſhoulders, and flexed in triangle Or, with the fiſts clenched proper, by the name of Tremaine.

N. 22. He beareth gules, the trunk of a tree eradicated (up by the roots) and couped in pale, ſprouting out two branches argent, by the name of Borough.

N. 23. He beareth gules, a cherub, having three pair of wings, whereof the uppermoſt and lowermoſt are counterly croſſed, and the middlemoſt diſplayed Or, by the name of Buocafoco.

HATCHMENTS. PLATE XVI.

By the following rules, may be known upon ſight of any hatchment what the perſon was when living, whether a private gentleman or knight, by the helmet; if a nobleman, by the coronet; whether a married man, batchelor, or widower, or whether a married woman, maid, or widow, &c. plate 16.

I. When a batchelor dies, his arms and creſt are painted ſingle or quartered, but never impaled; the ground of the hatchment under the ſhield is all black, as the example.

II. When a maiden dies, her arms (but no creſt) muſt be placed in a lozenge, and may be ſingle or quartered, with the ground under the eſcutcheon all black, as the former; ſee the example.

III. When a married man dies, his arms are impaled with his wife's, the ground of the hatchment under his ſide of the ſhield is black, the ground under his wife's ſide is white; the black ſide ſignifies the huſband to be dead, and the wife living; ſee the example.

IV. When a married woman dies, her arms being impaled

paled with her huſband's (but no creſt) the ground of the hatchment under her ſide of the ſhield is black, that of her huſband white, which ſignifies the wife to be dead and the huſband living: ſee the example.

V. When a widower dies, his arms are impaled with thoſe of his wife with creſt; the ground of the hatchment to be all black; ſee the example.

VI. When a widow dies, her arms are impaled with her huſband's in a lozenge (but no creſt) the ground of the hatchment to be all black; ſee the example.

VII. When a man is the laſt of a family, the death's head ſupplying the place of the creſt, denoting that death has conquered all; ſee the example.

VIII. When a woman is the laſt of a family, her arms are placed in a lozenge with a death's head on the top of the ſhield; ſee the example.

PLATE XX.

N. 1. He beareth argent, a ſaltire gules, between four wolves heads coup'd proper, by the name of Outlawe.

N. 2. He beareth gules, three demi-lions coup'd rampant, a chief Or, by the name of Fiſher.

N. 3. He beareth argent, on a feſs ſable, between three lions heads eraſed gules, langued azure, a creſcent for a difference Or, by the name of Farmer.

N. 4. He beareth gules, a lion couched between ſix croſs-croſlets, three in chief, and as many in baſe, argent, by the name of Tynte.

N. 5. He beareth azure, a lion paſſant, between three eſtoiles argent, by the name of Burrard.

N. 6. He beareth argent, a chevron gules, between three lions paſſant gardant ſable, by the name of Cooke.

N. 7. He beareth party per chevron, vert and Or, in chief, a roſe Or, between two fleurs-de-lis argent;

in

in baſe a lion rampant, regardant azure, by the name of Gideon.

N. 8. He beareth party per pale, argent and ſable, within a border of the ſame, ingrailed and counterchanged, a lion rampant Or, by the name of Champneys.

N. 9. He beareth argent, a lion ſejant azure, between three torteauxes.

N. 10. He beareth argent, a lion ſaliant, in chief three pellets.

N. 11. He beareth gules, a lion rampant gardant, double quevee (or fourchee) Or, holding in his paws a roſe branch proper, by the name of Maſter. Note, the term quevee ſignifies the tail of a beaſt, and the term fourchee denotes its being forked, as the example.

N. 12. He beareth Or, a pale between two lions rampant ſable, by the name of Naylor.

N. 13. He beareth argent, three bars wavy azure, over all a lion rampant of the firſt, by the name of Bulbeck.

N. 14. He beareth argent, a chevron between three bucks tripping, ſable, attired Or, by the name of Rogers.

N. 15. He beareth vert, a chevron between three bucks ſtanding at gaze Or, by the name of Robinſon.

N. 16. He beareth argent, a bend engrailed azure, between two bucks heads cabos'd, ſable, by the name of Needham.

N. 17. He beareth argent, three greyhounds currant in pale ſable, collar'd of the firſt, by the name of Moore.

N. 18. A hart cumbant upon a hill in a park paled, all proper, is the arms of the town of Derby.

N. 19. He beareth argent, three moles ſable, their ſnouts and feet gules, by the name of Nangothan.

N. 20.

N. 20. He beareth gules, three conies ſejant within a bordure engrailed argent, by the name of Coinſbie.

N. 21. He beareth argent, a chevron gules, between three Talbots paſſant ſable, by the name of Talbot.

N. 22. He beareth Or, a chevron gules, between three lions paws eraſed and erected ſable, by the name of Auſten.

N. 23. He beareth argent, two lions gambes eraſed in ſaltire, the dexter ſurmounted of the ſiniſter gules.

N. 24. He beareth ſable, three lions tails erected and eraſed argent, by the name of Corke.

Note, the two plates 21 and 23, are introduced to ſhew the ſtudent of heraldry, the conciſe and eaſy method (which is in practice among heralds, herald painters, and engravers) of ſketching and blazoning of coats of arms.

EXPLANATION

Of the abreviations made uſe of in the heraldic ſketches and blazons of plate 21 and 23.

O	ſtand for	Or,
A		Argent,
G		Gules,
B		Blue,
V		Vert,
P		Purpure,
S		Sable,
PPr.		Proper,
Er.		Ermine,

PLATE XXI.

N. 1. A, ſaltire G, between four wolves heads coup'd PPr. name Outlawe.

N. 2. G, three demy lions coup'd rampant, A, chief O, name Fiſher.

N. 3.

N. 3. A, on a feſs S, between three lions heads eraſed G, langued B, a creſcent for a difference O, name Farmer.

N. 4. G, a lion couched between ſix croſs-croſſets, three in chief and as many in baſe A, name Tynte.

N. 5. B, a lion paſſant, between three etoiles, A, name Burrand.

N. 6. A, a chevron G, between three lions paſſant gardant S, name Cooke.

N. 7. Party per chevron, V and O, in chief a roſe O, between two fleurs-de-lis, A, in baſe, a lion rampant regardant B, name Gideon.

N. 8. Party per pale, A and S, within a border of the ſame engrailed and counterchanged, a lion rampant O, name Champneys.

N. 9. A, a lion ſejaut, B, between three torteauxes.

N. 10. A, a lion ſaliant, PPr. and in chief three pellets.

N. 11. G, a lion rampant gardant double quevee O, holding in his paws a roſe branch PPr. name Maſter.

N. 12. O, a pale between two lions rampant S, name Naylor.

N. 13. A, three bars wavy B, over all a lion rampant of the firſt, name Bulbeck.

N. 14. A, a chevron between three bucks tripping, S, attired O, name Rogers.

N. 15. V, a chevron between three bucks ſtanding at gaze, O, name Robinſon.

N. 16. A, a bend engrailed B, between two bucks heads caboſed, S, name Needham.

N. 17. A, three greyhounds currant in pale, S, collared of the firſt, name Moore.

N. 18. A hart cumbant upon a hill in a park paled, all PPr. is the arms of the town of Derby.

N. 19. A, three moles S, their ſnouts and feet G, name Nangothan.

N. 20.

N. 20. G, three conies ſejant, within a bordure engrailed A, name Coniſbie.

N. 21. A, a chevron G, between three talbots paſſant S, name Talbot.

N. 22. O, a chevron G, between three lions paws eraſed and erected S, name Auſten.

N. 23. A, two lions gambes eraſed in ſaltire, the dexter ſurmounted of the ſiniſter G.

N. 24. S, three lions tails erected and eraſed A, name Corke.

PLATE XXII.

N. 1. He beareth argent, a heron volant, in feſs, azure, membred Or, between three eſcallops, ſable, by the name of Herendon.

N. 2. He bears Or, three king-fiſhers proper, by the name of Fiſher.

N. 3. He beareth Or, three eagles diſplayed gules, by the name of Eglefelde.

N. 4. He beareth azure, a bend engrailed between two cygnets royal argent, gorged with ducal crowns, ſtrings reflexed over their backs Or, by the name of Pitfield.

N. 5. He beareth azure, a pelican with wings elevated and vulning her breaſt between three fleurs-de-lis Or, by the name of Kempton.

N. 6. He bears azure, three doves riſing argent, their legs gules, and crowned with ducal coronets Or, by the name of Baylie.

N. 7. He beareth argent, on a pile gules, three owls of the field, by the name of Cropley.

N. 8. He beareth argent, three eagles heads eraſed ſable, armed Or, by the name of Yellen.

N. 9. He beareth argent, three peacocks in their pride, proper, by the name of Pawne.

N. 10. He beareth Or, three ſwallows cloſe proper, by the name of Watton.

N. 11. He beareth azure, on a bend cottiſed argent, three martlets gules, by the name of Edwards.

N. 12. He beareth ermine, on two bars gules, three martlets Or, by the name of Ward.

N. 13. He beareth argent, on a feſs between three trefoils azure, as many ſwans necks eraſed of the firſt, beaked gules, is borne by the name of Baker.

N. 14. He beareth argent, on a pale azure, three pair of wings conjoined and elevated of the firſt, by the name of Potter.

N. 15. He beareth argent, ſix oſtriches feathers, three, two, and one, ſable, by the name of Jervis.

N. 16. He beareth argent, a chevron between three eagles legs eraſed ſable, their talons gules, by the name of Bray.

N. 17. He beareth azure, a dolphin naiant embowed Or, on a chief of the ſecond, two ſaltires gules, by the name of Frankland.

N. 18. He beareth Or, three dolphins hauriant, azure, by the name of Vandeput.

N. 19. He beareth ſable, a dolphin naiant, devouring a fiſh proper.

N. 20. He beareth argent, three eels naiant in pale bar-ways ſable, by the name of Ellis.

N. 21. He beareth Or, three chalbots hauriant gules, by the name of Chalbot.

N. 22. He beareth argent, on a bend azure, three dolphins of the firſt, by the name of Franklyn.

N. 23. He beareth ſable, a chevron ermine between three ſalmons hauriant argent, by the name of Cater.

N. 24. He beareth argent, a chevron engrailed ſable, between three ſea crabs gules, by the name of Bridger.

PLATE

PLATE XXIII.

N. 1, A, a heron volant, in feſs B, membred O, between three eſcallops S, name Herendon.

N. 2, O, three king-fiſhers PPr. name Fiſher.

N. 3, O, three eagles diſplayed G, name Eglefelde.

N. 4, B, a bend engrailed between two cygnets royal A, gorged with ducal crowns, ſtrings reflexed over their backs O, name Pitfield.

N. 5, B, a pelican with wings elevated, and vulning her breaſt between three fleurs-de-lis O, name Kempton.

N. 6, B, three doves riſing A, their legs G, and crowned with ducal coronets O, name Baylie.

N. 7, A, on a pile G, three owls of the field, name Cropley.

N. 8, A, three eagles heads eraſed S, armed O, name Yellen.

N. 9, A, three peacocks in their pride PPr. name Pawne.

N. 10, O, three ſwallows cloſe PPr. name Watton.

N. 11, B, on a bend cottiſed A, three martlets G, name Edwards.

N. 12, Er. on two barrs G, three martlets O, name Ward.

N. 13, A, on a feſs between three trefoils B, as many ſwans necks eraſed of the firſt, beaked G, name Baker.

N. 14, A, on a pale B, three pair of wings conjoined and elevated of the firſt name Potter.

N. 15, A, ſix oſtriches feathers, three, two, and one, S, name Jervis.

N. 16, A, a chevron between three eagles legs eraſed, S, their talons G, name Bray.

N. 17, B, a dolphin naiant embowed O, on a chief of the ſecond, two ſaltires G, name Franklin.

N. 18, O, three dolphins hauriant B, name Vandeput.

N. 19, S, a dolphin naiant devouring a fiſh PPr.

N. 20, A, three eels naiant in pale, bar ways S, name Ellis.

N. 21, O, three chalbots hauriant G, name Chalbot.

N. 22, A, on a bend B, three dolphins of the firſt, name Franklyn.

N. 23, S, a chevron Er. between three ſalmons hauriant A, name Cater.

N. 24, A, a chevron engrailed S, between three ſea-crabs, G, name Bridger.

PLATE XXIV.

N. 1, Field gules, on a bend ſiniſter, argent, three of the celeſtial ſigns, viz. Sagittarius, Scorpio, and Libra, of the firſt.

N. 2, He beareth ermine, three increſſants, gules, by the name of Symmes.

N. 3, He beareth azure, the ſun, full moon, and ſeven ſtars Or, the two firſt in chief, the laſt of orbicular form in baſe, by the name of Johannes de Fontibus.

N. 4. He beareth argent, on a chevron gules, between three creſcents ſable, a mullet for a difference Or, by the name of Withers.

N. 5, He beareth argent, two bars ſable, between ſix eſtoiles, three, two and one, gules, by the name of Pearſe.

N. 6, The field is argent, iſſuant out of two petit clouds in feſs, azure, a rain-bow in the nombril point a ſtar proper.

N. 7,

N. 7, He beareth azure, a blazing ſtar, or comet ſtreaming in bend, proper, by the name of Cartwright.

N. 8, He beareth azure, a feſs dancette Or, between three cherubims heads argent, crin'd of the ſecond, by the name of Ayde.

N. 9, He beareth argent, three wood-bine leaves bendways, proper, two and one, by the name of Theme.

N. 10, He bears Or, three wood-bine leaves pendant, azure, by the name of Gamboa.

N. 11, He beareth azure, iſſuant out of a mount in baſe, three wheat-ſtalks bladed and eared, all proper, by the name of Garzoni.

N. 12, He beareth Or, on a mount in baſe, an oak acorn'd, proper, by the name of Wood.

N. 13, He beareth argent, three ſtarved branches ſlipped, ſable, by the name of Blackſtock.

N. 14, He beareth argent, three ſtocks or ſtumps of trees, coup'd and eras'd, ſable, by the name of Rewtowre.

N. 15, He beareth Or, on a bend ſable, three cluſters of grapes argent, by the name of Maroley.

N. 16, He beareth gules, a bend of the limb of a tree, raguled and trunked, argent, by the name of Penruddock.

N. 17, He beareth barry of ſix pieces, Or and ſable, over all a pale gules, charged with a woman's breaſt diſtilling drops of milk proper, by the name of Dodge.

N. 18, He beareth argent, an arm ſiniſter, iſſuing out of the dexter point, and extended towards the ſiniſter baſe, in form of a bend, gules, by the name of Cornhill.

N. 19, He beareth argent, three ſiniſter hands coup'd at the wriſt, gules, by the name of Maynard.

N. 20,

N. 20, He beareth Or, a man's leg couped at the midſt of the thigh, azure, by the name of Haddon.

N. 21, He beareth ſable, a chevron between three children's heads couped at the ſhoulders, argent, crined Or, enwrapped about the necks with as many ſnakes proper, by the name of Vaughan.

N. 22, He beareth argent, on a chevron, gules, three men's ſculls of the firſt, by the name of Bolter.

N. 23, The field is topaz, a King enthroned on his ſeat, royal ſapphire, crown'd, ſcepter'd, and inveſted of the firſt; the cape of his robe ermine. Theſe are the arms of the city of Seville, in Spain.

N. 24, He beareth gules, three demy ſavages, or wild men, argent, holding clubs over their right ſhoulders Or, by the name of Bazil Wood.

THE DEFINITION, OR DESCRIPTION, OF THE GENTRY or CIVIL NOBILITY OF ENGLAND,

Taken from the laſt Edition of GUILLIM's DISPLAY of HERALDRY.

GENTLEMAN, *Generoſus*, ſeemeth to be made of two words, the one French, *(Gentil) honeſtus vel honeſta parente natus*; the other Saxon *(Man)* as if you would ſay a man well born: and under this name are all

all compriſed that are above yeomen and artificers; ſo that nobles are truly called gentlemen. By the courſe and cuſtom of England, nobility is either major or minor. Major contains all titles and degrees from knighthood upwards. Minor all from barons downwards.

Gentlemen have their beginning either of blood, as that they are born of worſhipful parents, or that they have done ſomething worthy in peace or war, whereby they deſerve to bear arms, and to be accounted gentlemen. But in theſe days, he is a gentleman who is commonly ſo taken. And whoſoever ſtudieth the laws of this realm, who ſtudieth in the univerſity, who profeſſeth liberal ſciences, and, to be ſhort, who can live without manual labour, and will bear the port, charge, and countenance of a gentleman, he ſhall be called maſter, and ſhall be taken for a gentleman; for true it is with us, *tanti eris aliis, quanti tibi fueris:* and if need be, a king at arms ſhall grant him a patent for a new coat, if that there is none that of right doth appertain unto him from his anceſtors; and if ſo, confirm that upon him. But ſome men make a queſtion, whether this manner of making gentlemen is to be allowed of or no? And it may ſeem that it is not amiſs; for, firſt, the prince loſeth nothing by it, as he ſhould do if he were in France; for the yeoman or huſbandman is no more ſubject to tale or tax in England than the gentleman: but on the other ſide, in every payment to the King the gentleman is more charged, which he beareth with content; and in any ſhew, muſter, or other particular charge of the town or country where he dwelleth, he is at a greater expence for the preſervation of his honour: and for the outward ſhew, in all reſpects he deports himſelf like a gentleman: and if he be called to the wars, whatſoever it coſt him, he muſt appear well ac-

coutered, have his attendance, and ſhew a more manly courage and tokens of a generous education, by which means he ſhall purchaſe a greater fame. For as touching the policy and government of the commonwealth, it is not thoſe that have to do with it, which will magnify themſelves, and go above their eſtates, but they that are appointed magiſtrates, &c. are perſons tried and well known. See Sir Thomas Smith, *Repub. Angel. chap.* of eſquires and gentlemen. In the five-and-twentieth of queen Elizabeth the caſe was, that whereas it is required by this ſtatute of the firſt of Henry the Fifth, chap. 5, That in every writ, original proceſs, &c. in which any *exigit* ſhall be awarded, that additions ſhould be given unto the defendant of their eſtate and degree, &c. And the caſe was, that one was a yeoman by his birth, and yet commonly called and reputed a gentleman; and yet it was adjudged, that a writ might be brought againſt him with the addition of gentleman, for ſo much as the intention of the action is to have ſuch a name given by which he may be known; this is ſufficient to ſatisfy the law, and the act of parliament; for *nomen dicitur, qui notitiam facit.*

But if a gentleman be ſued by addition of huſbandman, he may ſay he is a gentleman, and demand judgment of the writ without ſaying (and not huſbandman;) for a gentleman may be a huſbandman, but he ſhall be ſued by his addition moſt worthy: for a gentleman, of what eſtate ſoever he be, although he go to plough and common labour for his maintenance, yet he is a gentleman, and ſhall not be named in legal proceedings yeoman, huſbandman, or labourer.

If a gentleman be bound an apprentice to a merchant or other trade, he hath not thereby loſt his degree of gentility.

But if a recovery be had againſt a gentleman by the name

name of a yeoman, in which caſe no action is neceſſary, then it is no error; ſo if any deed or obligation be made to him by the name of yeoman.

If a *Capias* go againſt A. B. yeoman, and if the ſheriff take A. B. gentleman, an action of falſe impriſonment lieth againſt the ſheriff: but if A. B. yeoman be indicted, and A. B. gentleman be produced, being the ſame man intended, it is good.

If a man be a gentleman by office only, and loſeth the ſame, then doth he alſo loſe his gentility.

By the ſtatute 5 Eliz. cap. 4. intituled, An act touching orders for artificers, labourers, ſervants of huſbandry, and apprentices; amongſt other things it is declared, that a gentleman born, &c. ſhall not be compelled to ſerve in huſbandry. If any falcon be loſt, and is found, it ſhall be brought to the ſheriff, who muſt make proclamation, and if the owner come not within four months, then if the finder be a ſimple man, the ſheriff may keep the hawk, making agreement with him that took it: but if he be a gentleman, and of eſtate to have and keep a falcon, then the ſheriff ought to deliver to him the ſaid falcon, taking of him reaſonable coſts for the time that he had him in cuſtody.

A commiſſion is made to take children into cathedral churches, &c. one in another's places, where children are inſtructed to ſing for the furniſhing of the King's chapel; theſe general words, by conſtruction of law, have a reaſonable intendment, viz. that ſuch children, who be brought up and taught to ſing to get their living by it, thoſe may be taken for the King's ſervice in his chapel, and it ſhall be a good preferment to them; but the ſons of gentlemen, or any other that are taught to ſing for their ornament or recreation, and not merely for their livelihoods, may not be taken againſt their wills, or the conſent of their parents and friends. And

ſo it was reſolved by the two chief juſtices, and all the court of Star-chamber, *Anno* 43 Eliz. in the caſe of one Evans, who had by colour of ſuch letters patents taken the ſon of one Clifton, a gentleman of quality in Norfolk, who was taught to ſing for his recreation; which Evans for the ſame offence was grievouſly puniſhed.

And to the end it may withal appear, what degrees of nobility and gentry were in the realm before the coming of the Normans, and by what merits men might aſcend, and be promoted to the ſame, I will here ſet down the copy of an Engliſh or Saxon antiquity, which you may read in Lambert's Perambulation of Kent, fol. 364, and Engliſhed thus:

It was ſometimes in the Engliſh laws, that the people and laws were in reputation, and then were the wiſeſt of the people worſhip-worthy each in his degree, earl and churle, theyne and undertheyne. And if a churle ſo thrived, that he had fully five hides of land of his own, a church, and a kitchen, a bell-houſe and a gate, a ſeat and a ſeveral office in the King's hall, then was he thenceforth the theynes right worthy: and if a theyne ſo thrived, that he ſerved the King on his journey, rode in his houſhold, if he then had a theyne which him followed, who to the King's expectation five hides had, and in the King's palace his lord ſerved, and thrice with his errand had gone to the King, he might afterwards with his fore-oath his lord's part play at any need; and of a theyne that he became an earl, then was thenceforth an earl right-worthy. And if a merchantman ſo thrived, that he paſſed over the wide ſea thrice of his own craft, he was thenceforth the theyne right-worthy. And if a ſcholar ſo thrived through learning, that he had degree and ſerved Chriſt, he was thenceforth of dignity and peace ſo much worthy, as there-

thereunto belonged, unleſs he forfeit, ſo that he the uſe of his degrees remit.

It is obſerved, that the Saxons out of all thoſe trades of life which be converſant in gain, admit to the eſtate of gentry ſuch only as increaſed by honeſt huſbandry or plentiful merchandize. Of the firſt of which Cicero affirmeth, that there is nothing meeter for a freeborn man, nor no men fitter to make braver ſoldiers; and of the other, that it is prize-worthy alſo, if at the length, being ſatisfied with gain, as it hath often come from the ſea to the haven, ſo it changeth from the haven into lands and poſſeſſions. And therefore, whereas Gervaſus Tilburienſis in his obſervations of the Exchequer, accounted it an abuſing of a gentleman, to occupy *publicum mercimonium*, common buying and ſelling; it ought to be referred to the other two parts of merchandize, that is to a negociation, which is retailing and keeping of an open ſhop, and to a function, which is to exerciſe mercery, or as ſome call it, to play the chapman, and not to navigation, which (as you ſee) is the only laudable part of all buying and ſelling.

And again, whereas by the ſtatute of *Magna Charta*, *cap.* 6. and Merton, *cap.* 7. it was a diſcouragement for a ward in chivalry, which in old time was as much as to ſay a gentleman, to be married to the daughter of a burgeſs, I think that it ought to be reſtrained to ſuch only as profeſſed handycrafts, or thoſe baſer arts of buying and ſelling to get their living by. But to ſhew how much the caſe is now altered for the honour of tradeſmen, it may be remembered that Henry the Eighth thought it no diſparagement to him when he quitted his queen, to take Anne the daughter of Thomas Bullen, ſometime mayor of London, to his wife.

The ſtatute of Weſtminſter 2 *cap.* 1. which was made in the thirteenth of king Edward the firſt, was

procured eſpecially at the deſire of gentlemen, for the preſervation of their lands aud hereditaments, together with their ſirnames and families: and therefore one calleth this ſtatute *gentilitum municipale*; and the lawyers call it *jus talitatum & taliabile*.

The children only of gentlemen were wont to be admitted into the inns of court, and thereby it came to paſs, that there was ſcarce any man found (in former ages) within the realm, ſkilfull and cunning in the law, except he were a gentleman born, and came of a good houſe; for they, more than any other, have a ſpecial care of their nobility, and to the preſervation of their honour and fame; for in theſe inns of court are (or at leaſtwiſe ſhould be) virtues ſtudied, and vices exiled; ſo that for the endowment of virtue, and abandoning of vice, knights and barons, with other ſtates and noblemen of the realm, place their children in thoſe inns, though they deſire not to have them learned in the laws, nor to have them live by the practice thereof, but only upon their parents allowance.

You have heard how cheap gentility is purchaſed by the common law; but if you look more ſtrictly into the perfection thereof, you will find it more honourable; for gentlemen well deſcended and qualified, have always been of ſuch repute in England, that none of the higher nobility, no, nor the king himſelf, have thought it any diſparagement to make them their companions. Therefore I ſhall ſet down the privileges due unto them, according to the laws of honour, as I find them collected out of Sir John Ferne, Sir William Segar, Mr. Carter, in his Annalyſis of Honour, and other good authors: which are as follow.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE GENTRY.

1. *PRO honore ſuſtinendo*; if a churle or peaſant do detract from the honour of a gentleman, he hath a remedy in law, *actione injuriarum*; but if by one gentleman to another, the combat was anciently allowed.

2. In equal crimes a gentleman ſhall be puniſhable with more favour than the churle, provided the crime be not hereſy, treaſon, or exceſſive contumacy.

3. The many obſervances and ceremonial reſpects, that a gentleman is and ought to be honoured with by the churle or ungentle.

4. In giving evidence, the teſtimony of a gentleman is more authentic than a clown's.

5. In election of magiſtrates and officers by vote, the ſuffrage of a gentleman ſhould take place of an ignoble perſon.

6. A gentleman ſhould be excuſed from baſe ſervices, impoſitions, and duties, both real and perſonal.

7. A gentleman condemned to death ought not to be hanged, but beheaded, and his examination taken without torture.

8. To

8. To take down the coat-armour of any gentleman, to deface his monument, or offer violence to any enſign of the deceaſed noble, is as to lay buffets on the face of him if alive, and puniſhment is due accordingly.

9. A clown may not challenge a gentleman to combat, *quia conditiones imparet.*

Many other are the privileges due to gentlemen, which I forbear to repeat, referring the reader to the books before cited.

For the protection and defence of this civil dignity they have three laws: the firſt, *jus agnitionis*, the right or law of deſcent for the kindred of the father's ſide: the ſecond, *jus ſtirpis*, for the family in general: the third, *jus gentilitatis*, a law for the deſcent in noble families, which Tully eſteemed moſt excellent; by which law a gentleman of blood and coat-armour perfectly poſſeſſing virtue was only privileged.

To make that perfection in blood, a lineal deſcent from *Atavus Proavus*, *Avus*, and *Pater*, on the father's ſide was required; and as much on his mother's line; then he is not only a gentleman of perfect blood, but of his anceſtors too. The neglect of which laws hath introduced other ſorts of gentlemen, *viz.* men that aſſume that dignity, but are neither ſo by blood nor coat-armour; which ſtyle only hurries them to an unruly pride, which indeed is but rude and falſe honour, termed by Sir John Ferne, *apocriphate*, and debarred of all privilege of gentility. Theſe gentlemen *nomine, non re*, ſaith he, are the ſtudents of law, grooms of his Majeſty's palace, ſons of churles made prieſts or canons, &c. or ſuch as have received degrees in ſchools, or borne office in the city, by which they are ſtiled gentlemen, yet have they no right to coat-armour by reaſon thereof.

As to the ſtudent of the law, Sir John Ferne allows him

him the beſt aſſurance of his title of gentleman of all theſe irregular gentlemen, as he terms them, becauſe he is named in ſome acts of parliament; yet (he ſaith) he is alſo debarred of all honour and privilege by the law of arms.

And anciently none were admitted into the inns of court (as before noted) but ſuch as were gentlemen of blood, be their merits never ſo great: nor were the church dignities and preferments beſtowed indifferently amongſt the vulgar. The Jews confined their prieſthood to a family; but Jereboam debaſed it in his kingdom, by preferring the baſeſt of his people to the beſt of duties. The Ruſſians and ſome other nations admit none to the ſtudy of the law but gentlemens younger ſons. The decayed families in France, are ſupported and receive new life from the court, camp, law, and eccleſiaſtical preferments; take the moſt ſolemn and ſerious, who contemn the world; if ſuch are wanting to fill up their vacancies, the ingenioufer ſort of the plebeans are admitted: by which means their church and ſtate is in eſteem and reverence, being filled moſt commonly with the beſt blood and nobleſt by birth amongſt them; whereas, with us, every clown, that can ſpare but money to bring up his ſon for any of thoſe ſtudies, bereaves the gentry of thoſe benefices, and robs them of their ſupport; which grand abuſe is the cauſe of the general corruption in the ſtate civil and eccleſiaſtick; whereas, were this preferment made peculiar to the gentry, they would ſtand more upon their honour, and live without being a burthen to their relations.

The atchievement of a gentleman hath no difference with that of an eſquire, both their helmets being cloſe and ſideways.

OF YEOMEN.

THE yeomen or common people, for ſo are they called of the Saxon word *zemen*, which ſignifies common, who have ſome lands of their own to live upon: for a carn of land, was in ancient time of the yearly value of five nobles, and this was the living of a ſtokeman or yeoman: and in our law they are called *legales homines*, a word familiar in writs and inqueſts. And by divers ſtatutes it hath been enacted, That none ſhall paſs in any inqueſt unleſs they had forty ſhillings freehold in yearly revenue, which maketh (if the moſt value were taken to the proportion of monies) above ſixteen pounds of current money at this preſent. And by the ſtatute of Eliz. ch. 6. every juror muſt have forty pounds lands. In the end of the ſtatute made 33 Hen. 6. chap. 15. concerning the election of knights for the parliament, it is ordered and expreſsly provided, That no man ſhall be ſuch knight, which ſtandeth in the degree of a yeoman.

It appeareth in Lambert's Perambulation of Kent, 367, that the Saxon word *telphioneman* was given to the theyne or gentleman, becauſe his life was valued at one thouſand two hundred ſhillings; and in thoſe days the lives of all men were rated at certain ſums of money: to the churle or yeoman, becauſe the price of his head was taxed at two hundred ſhillings. Which things, if it were not expreſsly ſet forth in ſundry old laws yet extant, might well enough be found in the etymology of the words themſelves, the one called a twelve hundred man, and the other a *twyhind* for a man of two hundred. And in this eſtate they pleaſed themſelves, inſomuch that a man might (and alſo now may) find ſundry yeo-

yeomen, though otherwiſe comparable for wealth with many of the gentile ſort, that will not yet for that change their condition, nor deſire to be apparelled with the title of gentry.

By the common law it may appear 1 Edw. 2 *de Militibus*, and 7 Hen. 6. 15. a. Men that had lands to the value of twenty pounds *per* annum, were compellable at the King's pleaſure to take upon them the order of knighthood; and upon ſummons there came a yeoman who might expend a hundred marks *per annum*, and the court was in doubt how they might put him off; and at laſt he was waved, becauſe he came the ſecond day.

By this ſort of men the trial of cauſes in other countries proceedeth ordinarily; for of them there are greater number in England than in any other place, and they alſo of a more plentiful livelihood; and therefore it cometh to paſs, that men of this country are more apt and fit to diſcern in doubtful caſes and cauſes of great examination and trial, than are men wholly given to moil in the ground, to whom that rural exerciſe engendereth rudeneſs of wit and mind. And many franklins and yeomen there are ſo near adjoining as you may make a jury without difficulty; for there be many of them, that are able to expend one or two hundred pounds *per annum*.

As in the ancient time the ſenators of Rome were elected *à cenſu*; and as with us in conferring of nobility, reſpect is had to their revenues, by which their dignity and nobility may be ſupported and maintained; ſo the wiſdom of this realm hath of ancient time provided, that none ſhall paſs upon juries for the trial of any matter real or perſonal, or upon any criminal cauſe, but ſuch as beſides their moveables have lands for eſtate of life, at the leaſt to a competent value, leſt for need

or poverty ſuch jurors might eaſily be corrupted or ſuborned.

And in all caſes and cauſes, the law hath conceived a better opinion of thoſe that have lands and tenements, or otherwiſe are of worth in moveable goods, that ſuch will commit or omit nothing, that may any way be prejudicial to their eſtimation, or which may endanger their eſtates, than it hath of artificers, retailers, labourers, or ſuch like, of whom Tully ſaith, "*Nihil proficiuntur, niſi ad modum mentiuntur.*" And by divers ſtatutes, certain immunities are given to men of quality, which are denied to the vulgar ſort of people: read hereof amongſt others, 1 Jac. cap. 127.

By the ſtatute of 2 Hen. 4. cap. 27. amongſt other things it is enacted, That no yeoman ſhould take or wear any livery of any lord upon pain of impriſonment, and to make fine at the King's will and pleaſure.

Theſe yeomen were famous in our forefathers days for archery and manhood; our infantry, which ſo often conquered the French, and repulſed the Scots, were compoſed of them, as are our militia at preſent, who, through want of uſe and good diſcipline are degenerated from their anceſtors valour and hardineſs.

As the nobility, gentry, and clergy, have certain privileges peculiar to themſelves, ſo have the commonalty of England beyond the ſubjects of other monarchs.

No freeman of England ought to be impriſoned, outed of his poſſeſſion, diſſeiſed of his freehold, without order of law, and juſt cauſe ſhewed.

To him that is impriſoned may not be denied a *habeas corpus*, if it be deſired; and if no juſt cauſe be alledged, and the ſame be returned upon a *habeas corpus*, the priſoner is to be ſet at liberty. By *Magna Charta*, 9 Hen. 3. no ſoldier can be quartered in any houſe except inns, and other public victualling-houſes, in time of peace,

without

without the owner's conſent, by the petition of right, 3 Car. 1. No taxes, loans, or benevolences, can be impoſed but by act of parliament, *idem.*

The yeomanry are not to be preſſed to ſerve as ſoldiers in the wars unleſs bound by tenure, which is now aboliſhed: nor are the trained bands compelled to march out of the kingdom, or be tranſported beyond ſea, otherwiſe than by the law of the kingdom ought to be done: nor is any one to be compelled to bear his own arms, finding one ſufficient man qualified according to the act before mentioned.

No freeman is to be tried but by his equals, nor condemned but by the laws of the land. Theſe and many other freedoms make them moſt happy, did they but know it; and ſhould oblige them to their allegiance to their prince, under whoſe power and government, themſelves, their rights and privileges are preſerved, and quietly enjoyed: yet ſuch is the inconſtancy of men's nature, not to be contented with the bliſs they enjoy.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DIFFERENT ORDERS OF HONOUR IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

ORDER *of the* GARTER,

INSTITUTED by Edward the Third, in Windſor Caſtle, in the year 1347. The motto,

Honi ſoit qui Mal y Penſe.

The great collar of this order is compoſed of red and white roſes, interwoven with true lovers knots; to the end of the collar is affixed a St. George on horſeback, with a dragon under the horſe's feet, in an oval medal, King James, at his acceſſion to the crown of England, added thiſtles to the collar inſtead of the knots of ribbon. The leſſer collar, worn in common, is a blue ribbon, and a ſmall St. George, in an oval medal.

SCOTLAND.

ORDER *of the* THISTLE,

Inſtituted by Achaius, King of Scotland, but was dropped about the time of the reformation, and afterwards renewed by James the Second. The chief and principal enſign is a gold collar compoſed of thiſtles and ſprigs of rue, interlinked with amulets of gold, having pendent the image of St. Andrew with his croſs, and the motto,

Nemo me impune laceſſet.

ORDER *of the* BATH,

Inſtituted by Henry the Fourth, about the year 1400.

The collar of this order is a ribbon, to which is affixed an oval medal, with three crowns; the motto,

Tria Juncta in Uno.

SPAIN.

ORDER *of the* GOLDEN FLEECE,

Inſtituted by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, at Bruges in Flanders, 1429.

The collar of this order is compoſed of ſteel, (by ſteel is meant what the French call briquets, *i. e.* ſuch as are made in the ſhape of horſe-ſhoes, to ſtrike fire with)

with) twiſted in the form of a B, with flints, from which dart rays of light and flame; the motto.

Anté ferit, quàm, flamma micet.

At the end of the collar hangs a golden fleece, with this motto,

Prætium non vile laborum.

This order is under the protection of St. Andrew, and is held in the greateſt eſteem.

ORDER *of* St. JAMES *of the* SWORD,

Inſtituted in the kingdom of Leon, 1165.

The badge of this order is a croſs, formed of ſwords, the pommels ſhaped like hearts, and the ſcabbards ending in fleurs-de-lys; the motto,

Rubet enſis ſanguine arabum.

The vow of this order is very particular; the knights engage themſelves to maintain that the Virgin Mary was conceived without original ſin.

ORDER *of* CALATRAVA,

Inſtituted by Sancho the Third, ſixth king of Caſtile, 1158.

The word Calatrava is compoſed of Cala, the Arabic name for fetters, and Travax, the Spaniſh name for handcuffs, and was founded on account of taking a caſtle from the Moors in Andaluſia.

The knights wear a red croſs, with fleurs-de-lys, and two golden hand-cuffs.

FRANCE.

ORDER *of* St. MICHAEL,

Inſtituted in the city of Amboiſe, by Lewis the XI. 1469.

The knights wear a thin croſs, in the middle of which is a St. Michael ſlaying a dragon. This order is now given only to celebrated artiſts.

ORDER

ORDER *of the* HOLY GHOST,

Inſtituted at Paris by Henry the Third, 1579.

The great collar of this order is compoſed of fleurs-de-lys, interwoven with flames, crowned H H s. and trophies of war; at the bottom hangs a croſs of gold with eight points, enamelled white on the edges, with a fleur-de-lys at each of the angles, and in the middle a dove; on the back of this badge is an oval, in which is repreſented the image of St. Michael ſlaying the dragon, becauſe the knights of this order are likewiſe knights of that of St. Michael. The medal is commonly worn hanging to a ſky-blue ribbon on the left ſide. The knights who are eccleſiaſtics wear the badge on their breaſts. The king is always the grand maſter of the order.

ORDER *of* St. LEWIS,

Inſtituted by Lewis the Fourteenth, 1693.

Thoſe knights that are nobles by birth, wear in the faſhion of a ſcarf, a broad flame-coloured ribbon, from which hangs a golden croſs, the points ending in fleurs-de-lys of gold; on one ſide of the croſs is the image of St. Lewis, on the other ſide a flaming ſword, the point of which paſſes through a crown of laurel.

Thoſe knights that are not of noble blood wear only the croſs on their breaſts, hanging to a ſmall ribbon of the ſame colour.

ORDER *of* MERIT,

Inſtituted at Verſailles by Lewis the Fifteenth, in favour of the proteſtant officers, who cannot be knights of St. Lewis 1759.

The badge of this order is a blue ribbon, to the end of which hangs a croſs like that of St. Lewis, except a ſword inſtead of the figure of St. Lewis, on one ſide, and on the other the crown of laurel.

POR-

PORTUGAL.

ORDER *of* JESUS CHRIST,

Inſtituted by Don Dennis, ſixth king of Portugal, 1318.

The knights of this order are dreſſed in black, and wear on their breaſts a croſs of red ſilk, and a leſſer one of white ſilk put on the red one, ſo that there are two croſſes joined; the motto,

Anointed.

AUSTRIA.

ORDER *of* St. GEORGE,

Inſtituted by Frederick the Third, or Maximilian the Firſt, about the year 1470.

The badge of this order is a red croſs, crowned with gold trefoil.

DENMARK.

ORDER *of the* ELEPHANT,

Inſtituted by Chriſtian the Firſt, ſurnamed the Rich, in the city of Lunde, the ancient capital of Denmark, 1478.

The badge of this order is an elephant enamelled white, worn on the breaſt.

ORDER *of* UNION,

Inſtituted by Chriſtian the Sixth, for gentlemen and ladies, 1720.

The badge of this order is a croſs enamelled with the lion and eagle of Brandenburgh round it, worn in one of the button holes on the breaſt, tied with a ſmall blue watered ribbon; the motto,

In feliciſſimam unionis memoriam.

ORDER *of* DANNEBROG.

The moſt ancient order in Europe. It is not known when, or by whom it was inſtituted: the badge is a croſs, worn with a black ribbon.

SWE-

SWEDEN.

ORDER *of* SERAPHIMS,

Inſtituted by Magnus the Fourth, King of Sweden, ſurnamed Jeſus, 1334.

The badge of this order is compoſed of cherubims and patriarchal croſſes; in the middle an oval, with the letters I H S, and four nails, in memory of our Saviour's being faſtened on the croſs.

ORDER *of the* POLAR STAR,

Inſtituted by Frederick the Firſt, 1738.

The badge of this order is a ſtar, hanging from a large black ribbon.

ORDER *of the* SWORD.

This order is ſtrictly military. The badge is a ſword through three crowns, faſtened to a ſmall yellow ribbon, edged with blue.

RUSSIA.

ORDER *of* St. ANDREW,

Inſtituted by the Czar Peter Alexowitz, 1698, to reward the merit of his officers in his war with the Turks.

The badge of this order is a St. Andrew's croſs on a gold medal; and on the other ſide the words, Czar Peter, emperor of all the Ruſſias. This medal is faſtened to a blue ribbon, worn from the right ſide to the left.

ORDER *of* St. ALEXANDER NEWSKI.

This order is ſo ancient, that the origin of it is not known, tho' ſtill held highly honourable.

The badge is a croſs of gold, with rays of rubies iſſuing from it; in the middle is the figure of St. Alexander.

PRUSSIA.

TEUTONIC ORDER,

Inſtituted during the wars in the Holy Land.

The

The badge of this order is a black croſs, on which is laid a ſmaller white croſs.

SAVOY.

ORDER *of the* ANNUNCIATION.

Inſtituted by Amadeus the Fifth, count of Savoy, in 1355.

The collar of this order is compoſed of red and white roſes, joined by ribbons and true lovers knots; at the bottom a figure of the Virgin Mary; the motto,

FERT, fortitudo, ejus rhodum tenuit.

SWISSERLAND.

ORDER *of the* BEAR, *or of* St. GAL.

Inſtituted by the emperor, Frederick the Second, 1213.

The badge of this order is a gold chain, to which is affixed a bear enamelled black. This order is conferred by the abbots of St. Gal.

MANTUA.

ORDER *of the* PRECIOUS BLOOD, *or of* MANTUA.

Inſtituted at Mantua, by Vincent Gonſagues the fourth duke of Mantua, and the ſecond of Montſerrat, 1608.

The collar of this order is compoſed of gold oval plates, on which are enamelled in white letters, the words, *Domines probaſti*; and on the others alternately flames enamelled red; at the end of the collar hangs an oval medal, on which are two angels enamelled in their natural colours, holding a chalice crowned; on the ground are three drops of blood enamelled red, and round the oval this motto,

Nihil hoc triſte recepto.

VENICE.

ORDER *of* St. MARC.

Inſtituted in 831, at Venice.

The badge of this order is a lion with large wings, with this motto, *Pax tibi Marce Evangeliſta meus.*

NAPLES.

ORDER *of* St. JANNARIUS.

Inſtituted by Charles, Infant of Spain, 1738.

The badge of this order is an image of St. Jannarius, biſhop of Naples, with two cruets before him, hanging from a red ribbon.

POLAND.

ORDER *of the* WHITE EAGLE.

Inſtituted by Uladiſlas the Fifth, ſurnamed Lokter, 1325.

FINIS.